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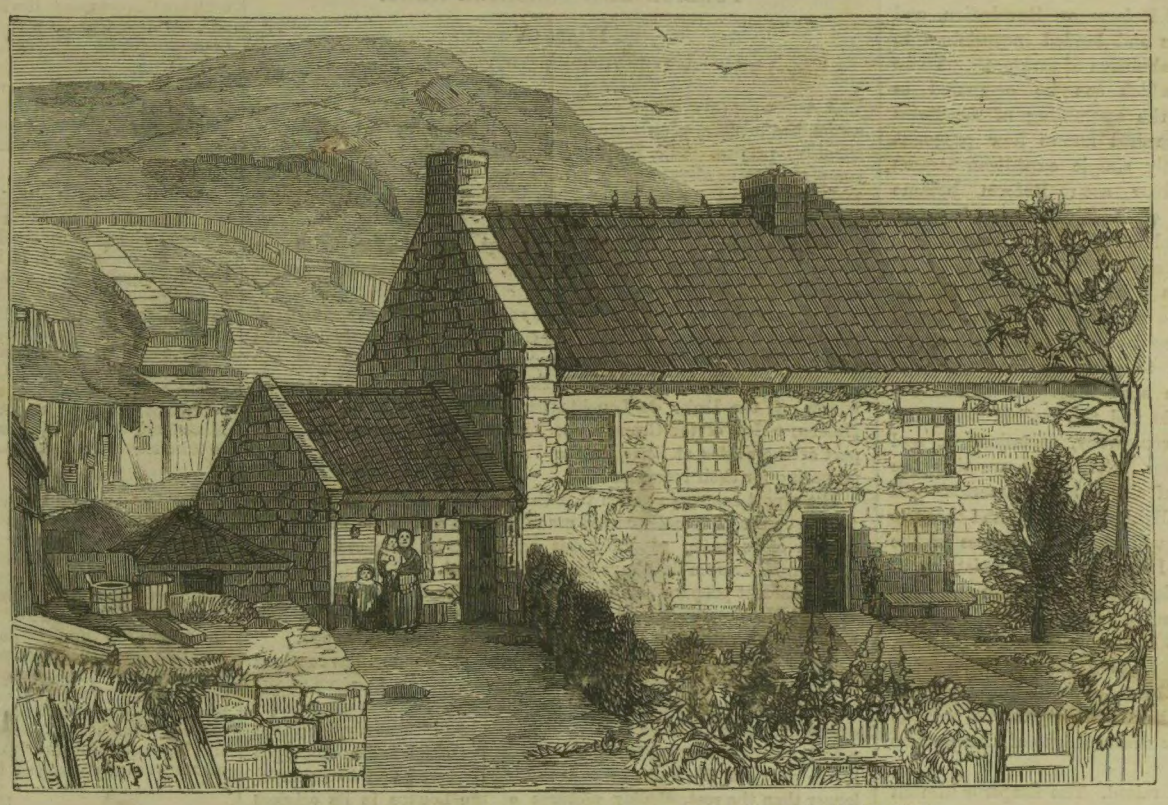
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS · ONE PENNY · NEWSPAPER

No. 940.—VOL. XXXIII.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1858. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE ABOLITION OF RUSSIAN SERFDOM.

THE great Russian Empire is, in many of its social aspects, a sealed book to the more civilised nations of the West. We know almost as much of the Chinese peasantry as of the Russian. The few travellers who have penetrated beyond the circle of the Court, and the two great capitals, of St. Petersburg and Moscow, have done but little to lift the veil which hides the daily life of the tillers of the soil, and of the small traders of its towns, from the gaze of Europe. Though Russians of the highest rank, scattering wealth around them, have appeared from time to time in London and Paris—though their lovely ladies have blazed in our aristocratic circles, and eclipsed all competitors by the regal profusion of their diamonds, and proved that both refinement and luxury were to the taste and within the means of the upper classes—the general impression amongst us of the Russian people was vague in the extreme. The social life of the empire was utterly unknown, except by the imperfect reports of travellers, who heard but did not see, and were more often misled than correctly informed We were aware, although the tyranny of the Monarch was absolute, that the idea of freedom had taken root—if not among the people, among the nobles. We could see the signs and portents of convulsion and change. Such great conspiracies as that which burst out at the accession of the Emperor Nicholas, and which, in previous cases, had marked themselves with the blood of unhappy Emperors, had shown that the power of the Sovereign, if nominally absolute, was tempered by the caprice, the passions, and perhaps by the judgment, of the aristocracy. The reign of Nicholas was one long struggle with his nobles, and began and ended in storm and cloud. Like previous Sovereigns in his own and other countries, he knew that the best support of an autocracy was the voice of the multitude; and that based upon



THE BIRTHPLACE OF MR. ROBERT STEPHENSON, M.P., C.E.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT LEEDS.—THE HORTICULTURAL FETE AT KIRKSTALL ABBEY.—SEE PAGE 327.

the love of the populace—if such a thing is attainable—the despot could oppose a stronger front to the invading aristocracy than if he relied solely upon the blind obedience of an army. Hence it was the constant effort of Nicholas—though Europe heard but the faintest whispers of the fact—to abolish serfdom throughout the empire, and to give social, if he could not give political, freedom to all his subjects. Even during the height of the war in the Crimea, when the passions of Europe were excited against him, few were found to deny that he possessed many of the highest qualities both of a great King and a wise statesman. He desired above all things the glory and the greatness of his country; and, though he mistook the time and failed in the attempt to destroy the Turkish Empire and establish his capital in Constantinople, he neither mistook the time nor failed in the attempt to sap the foundations of serfdom, and to prepare the way for its final extinction throughout his empire. Like King John in England, he played off the democracy against the aristocracy; and, like King John—though not, like him, checkmated by his nobles—he founded the liberty of his people in despite of the feudal chieftains. When he decreed that no owner of serfs should for the future be allowed to sell them without making the first offer to the Emperor, he aimed a blow at serfdom from which it was impossible it ever could recover, and took the first step for the downfal of that aristocratic power which, in his own and preceding reigns, had often proved itself too strong for that of the Sovereign.

Alexander II. succeeded to his father's task, as well as to his throne. It is therefore without surprise, though with the greatest interest, that all Europe will hear that he has made a new movement in the direction of Reform or Revolution, and summoned a Parliament of nobles and landed proprietors to deliberate at St. Petersburg on the abolition of serfdom. There is no event in modern history which can be compared in importance to this; unless it be the assembling of the States General under Louis XVI. The world knows how pregnant with mighty events that apparently simple expedient became in a few short years, and how soon Reform became the prolific mother of a series of Revolutions, each more startling than its predecessors, and of which the long line is not even yet exhausted. Time will show whether Alexander II. has in like manner inaugurated a policy too mighty for his powers; whether he who desires the emancipation of the serfs, or the nobles who dread it, shall succeed in the effort; whether a middle class shall be encouraged to grow up in Russia; or whether, as before, Czar and noble shall fight for dominion—inflexible tyranny, confiscation, exile, and the scaffold being the weapons on the one side, and conspiracy, assassination, and military revolt the forces on the other. Certain we are that the sympathies of all Europe—if not of slaveholding America—will go with the Czar in his wise and enlightened policy, and that the generous and just in every country will wish him success in the great work he has undertaken. His nobles may resist, or, in yielding the one point of emancipation, they may insist upon and carry other reforms which it has not entered the mind of the Czar to propose or to grant; but it is impossible not to believe, whatever the present issue may be, that the meeting of a Parliament at St. Petersburg to deliberate with the Emperor upon any subject is of itself the first act of a mighty drama, and the precursor of a real revolution in the affairs of one of the greatest empires in the world.

The cry of "Liberty!" has been raised. The Emperor himself has shouted it so that all his subjects could hear; and it is not in the power of the Muscovite aristocracy to undo that fact, or to efface from the hearts and imaginations of the peasantry the aspiration excited there by their great Czar Nicholas and his benevolent successor. To them the voice of the Czar is the voice of God, and it will echo and re-echo through every steppe and plain, through every Uralian and Siberian wilderness, and in every forest-hut where one man can talk to another, until it becomes a cry too mighty for resistance. And if hereafter a violent struggle should arise, and the aristocracy of Russia should resort to their ancient weapons of deposition, they will learn to their discomfiture that they have nothing to gain by a change in the occupancy of the throne. Czar may succeed Czar, but this great idea cannot perish. Whatever his individual fate may be, if Alexander II. will but persevere in the work, which is alike his inheritance and his glory, he will entitle himself to rank among the great benefactors of humanity. Even if he do not persevere, the ball has been set in motion on the mountain-top, and will roll on, in spite of men's efforts, to its destined termination in the valleys of the people. Far better for Russia the emancipation of the serfs than the possession of fifty Constantinoples. While the peasantry are slaves, Russia herself, as much as Turkey, is in the position of a "sick man;" but with an emancipated people the Russian Empire will stand before the world, hale and hearty, and play its proper part in the great history of Civilisation.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF MR. ROBERT STEPHENSON, CIVIL ENGINEER.

The cottage of the late Mr. George Stephenson, at Hillington, is in course of being pulled down, it being intended to erect a memorial building to the Stephensons on its site. Mr. Robert Stephenson, M.P., paid a visit to his birthplace previous to the removal of the cottage, and at the same time he inspected the plans for the Stephenson Memorial School. The buildings will comprise schools for girls, boys, and infants, together with a mechanics' institution and dwelling-house for the master and mistress of the schools. The cost of the building will be upwards of £2000. The foundation-stone will be laid in the course of the ensuing month by Mrs. Addison Potter.

Notwithstanding the excellent notion of erecting a memorial to the Stephensons in connection with this spot, many will regret the demolition of this house, which is so intimately associated with the history of two such eminent men. It was to this humble cottage that George Stephenson, on his appointment to the post of breaksman in one of the neighbouring waggon-ways, brought his young wife behind him on horseback from the neighbourhood of Callerton directly after their marriage. In this house George Stephenson spent every moment of his leisure in making ingenious models of machinery, cutting out pitmen's jackets, repairing and cleaning clocks; in fact, said an old person whom our Artist met on the spot, he seldom spent an idle hour. Sometimes at his garden, at others he would be building an additional outhouse, doing the work as well as a practised hand; at times he would make lasts for shoemakers, and employed himself in other useful ways. For further particulars we refer our readers to Mr. Smiles' truthful and valuable "Life of George Stephenson." Here the future eminent engineer passed some happy years, respected by all who knew him for his sterling honesty and kindly disposition. These good qualities were not sufficient, however, to prevent a most notorious bully and prize-fighter in the district from quarrelling with George, and offering him a pitched battle, which was to take place on a Saturday. The writer heard from an eyewitness that great excitement prevailed in consequence, all feeling sorry for Stephenson, for none thought he would have the least chance against one so strong-limbed and practised in pugilistic encounters; but great was the surprise and joy of all to see young George defeat his antagonist with a few blows. In the second story of this house, in the room lighted by the window next to that built up with brickwork, Robert Stephenson, the worthy son of so eminent a father, first saw the light; and in the same room a cloud was cast over the domestic felicity of Stephenson by the death of his youthful and amiable wife.

Hillington is situated on the north bank of the Tyne, at a distance of about four miles from Newcastle. Great changes have taken place since that time (little more than half a century ago). Large manufactories have risen up, fitted with all the appliances of steam power; steam-packets are almost incessantly ploughing the river; the old waggon-ways are grass-grown and neglected; and the locomotives drag thousands of coal-waggons to great docks. The next house occupied by the Stephensons (father and son) is still standing near the West Moor, or Killingworth Colliery. There the father perfected his ideas of the locomotive, and Robert received the first rudiments of his education from a village schoolmaster. While looking at the humble home shown in our Engraving, and thinking of the wondrous effects which have resulted from the genius and exertions of the two men who once lived here, we cannot but regret that its removal has been considered necessary. We would have liked the cottage to be retained in connection with the schools, in order that the schoolmasters of future generations might have had the opportunity of directing the attention of their scholars to this cottage, and show the possibility of rising from a lowly to a lofty position by ability, honesty, and industry.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE *saison des eaux* is now coming to an end, and, before the Paris season commences, people are retiring to the country for hunting and shooting parties. The Emperor is expected to return from the camp at Châlons about the 10th; and the marriage of the Duc de Malakoff is fixed for the 12th. The union is to take place under the *régime de la communauté*.

Towards the end of the month the Court proceeds for a time to Compiègne, where, as usual, a limited number of guests are to assemble for the *chasses*.

It is generally anticipated that the result, or one of the results, of the Prince Napoleon's visit to Warsaw will be the arrival of the Emperor of Russia in the spring; but certain members of the Imperial family, among others the Grand Duchess Marie Nicolaowna, widow of the Duke de Leuchtenberg, and the Grand Duchess Helena, widow of the Grand Duke Michael, are expected to pass a part of the winter at Paris, in the Palace of the Elysée, which is preparing for their reception.

The report has again arisen that the Duc de Malakoff is not likely to pursue the diplomatic career much longer; and M. de Persigny is spoken of as being probably his successor in England. Others mention M. Drouin de Lhuys for the same post.

Magnificent preparations are being made for the improvement of the Bois de Vincennes, and for the establishment therein of a new artillery park, which it is supposed will be the finest in Europe.

M. Théophile Gautier, who is now in St. Petersburg, has received a commission to execute a *catalogue raisonnée* of the museum of the Hermitage there, which is one of the most celebrated in the world.

The magnificent Gallery of Apollo at the Louvre is newly decorated with ten panels, bearing the portraits of the chief artists employed in the works at the Tuileries and the old Louvre; and two panels, larger than the rest, display pictures of the Louvre in its original and in its present state. All these productions are in tapestry, and have been executed in the Imperial manufactory at the Gobelins.

Meyerbeer has just passed through Paris on his way to Nice. At the Grand Opera is projected the revival of some one of the works of Glück, probably "Armide," or "Iphigénie en Tauride." There is also a talk of the production of a magnificent new ballet, by the celebrated Italian chorographe, Rota, for Rosati and Ferraris, and the appearance of a new dancer, La Pitferi, who has lately made a prodigious sensation at Lisbon.

It is generally believed that the sudden change in the intentions of the Government, manifested by the decision of maintaining for a year longer the free entry of foreign grain, is due to the light thrown on the question by the agitation provoked by Prince Napoleon, and an idea is gaining ground that, the attention of the Emperor being called to these matters, it is not improbable that the intelligence, in which he certainly is not deficient, may lead him in time to regard them in a more liberal point of view.

The Emperor and Empress returned to Paris on Thursday week. His Majesty has since been tolerably active. On the day of his arrival he remained at St. Cloud, resting from the fatigues of the journey. But on the following day (Friday) he held a grand review, in the Champs de Mars, of a part of the garrison of the capital. The next day he inspected the Paris improvements, and in the afternoon started for the camp at Châlons, where he was received with vociferous demonstrations of loyalty by the troops.

The Prince Napoleon paid a visit to the Emperor at the camp of Châlons, and returned to Paris on Tuesday.

Two French war-vessels have been ordered to proceed to Lisbon, to obtain redress for some alleged interference of Portugal with a French ship in the Canal of Mozambique. This ship was found embarking "voluntary labourers" from the east coast of Africa for the plantation of Isle Réunion.

The ratifications of the Danubian Principalities Convention were duly exchanged at the Foreign Office on Saturday by the Plenipotentiaries of the contracting Powers—Prussia, Sardinia, and Austria being represented, however, by subordinate members of their Legations in the absence of the Ministers themselves.

An Imperial decree has appeared in the *Moniteur* prolonging for another year the free admission of corn into France.

A brilliant audience assembled last Saturday night to welcome the opening of the Royal Italian Opera, Paris. The opera was "La Traviata," Madame Penco taking the principal character.

The Paris meeting on the Suez Canal question is fixed for the 15th of next month.

The vintage throughout France is pretty well over, and it is now incontestably proved that the vintage of 1858 proves one of the best ever known.

PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin of the 2nd states that the King has become considerably worse, and that, one of his sides having become paralysed, he could only be removed from one room to another in an arm-chair.

The Ambassador of Prussia at Brussels, M. de Brockhausen, died on Monday night at Baden, where he had been staying for the recovery of his health.

The departure of the King and Queen for Meran has been adjourned to the 12th October, in consequence of the indisposition of his Majesty, who has been confined to his room for the last few days.

The Prince of Prussia has returned to Berlin. Lord and Lady Loftus and Lord and Lady Clarendon had the honour of dining with Prince and Princess Frederick William on Saturday last at Babelsburg. Count Nesselrode is staying at Berlin. Baron Alexander von Humboldt, who has been suffering from gout in the feet, has so far recovered that he was able to drive to and spend the day at Sans-Souci.

BAVARIA.

On the first day of the Legislative Session the Bavarian Chamber of Deputies was dissolved by means of the subjoined Royal rescript:—

Maximilian II. salutes his beloved and faithful. We feel ourselves moved—in accordance with paragraph 23, chapter VII., of the Constitution—to dissolve the present Diet, and purpose forming a new Chamber of Deputies within the time fixed by the Constitution. With the assurance of our Royal favour and grace, we remain, MAXIMILIAN.

Munich, Sept. 30, 1858.

The publication of the foregoing sententious edict was caused by the election of Dr. Weis, a Wurtzburg professor, to be President of the Diet—the Opposition being in the majority. New elections will shortly take place.

BELGIUM.

The International Copyright Congress at Brussels has terminated in the adoption of a series of resolutions affirming the right of this species of property, taken in its most extended sense, to a reasonable, but not a perpetual, protection. They urge that the right should be admitted, with reciprocity or without it; that the native and foreign author should be suffered to stand on an equality, and "works of design, painting, sculpture, architecture, and engraving, be placed on the same footing, as regards copyright, as works of literature." The principle of perpetuity in literary and artistic copyright was rejected by a large majority.

HOLLAND.

The King of Holland on Friday week received a Committee of the Second Chamber of the States-General, who were charged to present the address in reply to the Speech from the throne. The King said: "Gentlemen, the part which the Second Chamber has taken in the joy felt by me and my house, and which it has manifested on this occasion in an unequivocal manner, convinces me that, in conjunction with my Government, it will protect the interests of the Dutch people, which are so dear to me. I beg of you to thank, in my name, the Chamber for its address."

DENMARK.

The Danish Chambers were opened on Monday by M. Unsgaard, the Minister of the Interior, in the name of the King, who is now labouring under indisposition. The First Chamber has elected M. Brunn as President, and the Second Chamber M. Rottwitt.

TURKEY.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe reached Constantinople on the 19th ult., and the next day received every attention from Sir Henry Bulwer, who gave up the Embassy for his predecessor's accommodation. Lord Stratford, it is said, is to have two interviews with the Sultan—a public one, at which he is to present an autograph letter from Queen Victoria; and a private one, when he is to read his last impressive lesson to his Mahometan pupil. He will remain at Constantinople for three weeks, at the expiration of which time his French rival, M. Thouvenel, will also take his departure.

The Sultan received Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, in a solemn audience, on Saturday, the 25th ult., and accorded the most gracious reception to the former Ambassador. On the same day the Persian Minister, Ferukh Khan and his suite had an audience of the Sultan, to take leave, his Excellency embarking on the 29th.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor on his journey to Warsaw took the opportunity to address the nobles of the different governments he passed through, urging on his scheme for the improvement of the peasant class, to be considered first by a committee in each district, which is to depute two of its number to meet in conference at St. Petersburg. To the nobility of Nijni-Novgorod he expressed his thanks for being always foremost in the cause of patriotism. They were first to respond to the call at the time of the Crimean war, and now again in the grave question touching the improvement of the lot of the peasantry. The question, however, appears to be unpopular even among some of the nobles of Novgorod. At Moscow, where the measure had been even less favourably received, his Majesty was very severe. On Thursday the Emperor left Warsaw for St. Petersburg. Prince Napoleon, on the day after his arrival at Warwaw, was present at some cavalry manœuvres, commanded by the Emperor in person.

UNITED STATES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 20, 1858.

I have just returned from the great National Horse Show at Springfield—a protracted fair of four days; and perhaps a brief account of the exhibition will interest at least your large and constantly-increasing number of American readers.

The "fair was held at Springfield, a beautiful town in the north-western part of Massachusetts, pleasantly located on the banks of the sparkling Connecticut, one hundred and twenty-eight miles north of New York. The place is famous for its "U.S. Armoury," and for a hotel which has made a fortune and a national reputation by the excellence of its *waffles* and *spring chickens*. How sure and easy a thing it is to achieve success by perfecting a specialty! The host says his cook, in New York, if prudent in his investments, may retire a millionaire at the end of a dozen years.

The number of fancy horses exhibited at the fair was about five hundred, mostly trotters and carriage horses. There were but three or four thoroughbreds on the ground; and of these Mr. J. B. Monnot's Logan took the first premium, 200 dols. He is a beautiful creature, eight years old, with a pedigree both illustrious and pure, which is more than can be said of our human nobility. Mr. Monnot is a native of France, who made a fortune while proprietor of the celebrated New York Hotel, and is now a retired gentleman of fortune, with a stud of some fifty horses, including the best blood in the country. But the most famous animal exhibited at the fair was the magnificent horse Eltan Allen, for which his owners have refused the offer of 20,000 dollars, or £4000. He is "as handsome as a picture," and that, too, the picture of the noble horse in Herring's "Village Blacksmith," one of the finest animals ever painted, and the last work ever engraved by the late lamented Patterson. In point of speed Eltan only showed on this occasion 2·40 in a mile trot against Hiram Drew. But he has done, and can do, much better than that. I have ordered photographs to be taken of Logan and Eltan, and if art can do justice to nature I will forward their portraits to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The number of persons in attendance at the National Horse Fair has been immense, and railroad companies and hotel proprietors have gathered a harvest from the exhibition. The whole affair has been most admirably and orderly conducted, and many of the most distinguished citizens, clergymen included, have been daily witnesses of what, in puritanical parlance, is called "trials of speed." In the South, as well as in England, they call it "racing." There was no gambling, no drunkenness, and no signs of betting seen on the ground; and at times the inclosure of Hampden Park was graced by the presence of some 5000 ladies. Piled up on benches, rising one above another, dressed in all the colours of the rainbow, with parasols of all shades gleaming in the sun, the brilliant mass, at a little distance, looked like a bed of flowers embossed upon the face of the sky—the exuberant skirts entirely concealing the seats.

Horse-taming by one of the brothers Rarey was one of the leading attractions of the exhibition. I saw him subdue, in less than thirty minutes, a very vicious colt, but, being under bonds of silence, as one of his "pupils," I can only say that *firmness* and *kindness* are among the secrets of subjugation. By the constant exercise of these two sovereign powers there is no doubt but all animal and human ferocity may, in time, be overcome; so that the prophecy of peace may be fulfilled when "the lion shall lie down with the lamb, and a little child shall lead them."

The intellectual part of the entertainment was enjoyed at the grand banquet given in the spacious and elegant City Hall, when Governor Banks, of Massachusetts, the Hon. Edward Everett, and several other gentlemen made eloquent and instructive speeches. Among others, a venerable clergyman, the Rev. Daniel Waldo, of Syracuse, ninety-six years of age, stood up like a man in laudation of

the exhibition, and in denunciation of the brutal treatment of the horse. The good old "father" spoke with a clear head and a firm voice, and was listened to with the most reverent attention. It seemed as if the Past and the Future were represented in his presence, and spoke through his words. He has the clear vision of youth, and "remembers the history of the country for ninety years."

Governor Banks, late Speaker of Congress, and who has his eagle eye on the Presidential chair, made a sound, sensible, and effective speech; and the Rev. A. L. Stone, of Boston, "talked horse" like a Christian. But the great speech of the evening, and one of the greatest attractions to the fair, was delivered by the Hon. Edward Everett, the most eloquent man in the nation. On this occasion he spoke with unwonted energy and feeling. His remarks will be universally read and admired, and become incorporated into the literature of the horse, as his "Dudley Observatory Oration" is already embalmed among the poetry of the State. Mr. Everett spoke of the docile, dutiful, beautiful, and noble animal, "the humbler partner in our toils," with a tenderness truly touching; and his humane sympathies will be likely to lessen the use, if not the sale, of whips. I would send the report of the speech entire; but fear the pressure upon your columns would not admit the publication. These exhibitions are creating a horse mania throughout the country; and all the breeders are experimenting in pursuit of the three great elements—speed, beauty, and strength. Since the adoption of steam as a "beast of burden" the horse is regarded more as a luxury than as a drudge; and he is now treated with more tenderness and consideration than millions of the human race. No ball-room belle was ever more carefully toiletted than those fast trotters and splendid horses of the Springfield Show. Every particular hair receives particular attention; and comparatively few human beings are kept as clean and sweet as these beautiful horses. What a race of men, in process of time, might adorn the earth were as much attention paid to *their* "breeding" as is bestowed upon the breeding of animals!

H. F.

The New York directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company received a despatch on the 21st ult. from the superintendent in Newfoundland, stating that the electricians had been unable to communicate with the Valentia station since the 1st, but the electrical manifestations were such that no doubt existed that the difficulty was at or very near the Valentia office.

Twenty-five of the Africans on board the slaver *Echo* at Charleston had died; also two of her crew. The *Niagara* had sailed with the Africans from Charleston in charge of an agent of the Colonisation Society.

The State Department had received information that the young English girl taken from the Mormons by the United States' Judge in Utah had been sent, under proper protection, to the States.

The following telegrams furnish the latest information respecting the yellow fever at the South:—

Charleston, Sept. 20.—The deaths from yellow fever during the past week foot up 128.

Savannah, Sept. 20.—The Board of Health report that there have been no new cases of yellow fever during the past week, and that there are no apprehensions of an epidemic. The *News* says the sickness is abating, and that there is no fever in the hospitals. The weather is favourable to health.

Mobile, Sept. 18.—The yellow fever was declared epidemic on Wednesday last.

New Orleans, Sept. 20.—The deaths from yellow fever in this city on Saturday were 74, and for the week ending on that day 460. Sept. 21.—The deaths by yellow fever in this city for the thirty hours ending yesterday noon were 107.

Advices from New Orleans to the 15th ult. report that the Spanish Marine authorities had taken off Colorado Reef a Spanish vessel, abandoned, supposed to have landed 900 negroes. She was commanned in her last voyage by Eugenio Vinas, celebrated as a fearless and successful slaver.

A well-attended meeting had been held at Richmond "to interchange views upon the quarantine question, and to take such action thereon as their duty required in this emergency." Some 600 or 800 persons were present, representing all parts of Staten Island. A lengthy report was read to the meeting, purporting to be "a correct and reliable statement" of the whole question. A series of resolution was adopted embodying the sentiments of the meeting. The speeches, as well as the report and resolutions, justified the course pursued in the abatement of the quarantine nuisance by burning, and the intention was plainly expressed to repeat the act by fire or gunpowder in case the hospitals are rebuilt. The presence of the military and the placing of the country under martial law were denounced as uncalled for, and as an insult to the people and to the military of Staten Island.

CHINA.

The Earl of Elgin and Sir Michael Seymour both left Shanghai together on July 30 for Japan direct. The Earl, according to the *North China Herald*, was expected to be back there to meet the Imperial Commissioners, in order to consider the new tariff, within a fortnight.

Admirals Seymour and de Genouilly, the Commanders of the allied fleets in the China seas, have advanced from the entrance of the River Peiho to Tien-tsin, the port of Pekin. The inhabitants of Tien-tsin showed themselves very friendly to the allies, the merchants having volunteered to supply the ships with vegetables and fresh meat, and even sent large presents on board several of the vessels. The mandarins of the place, however, fled on the approach of the fleet. The populace are said to be very squalid, and in a wretched, half-famished condition. The town contains about 300,000 inhabitants.

The Russian Envoy remained at Tien-tsin. A large number of Russian ships and steamers were in the vicinity of, or on their way to, the Peiho.

Advices from Hong-Kong are to the 12th of August. The Governor-General of the province of Canton, whose malignant proclamations and addresses to the "Braves" were brought to England by the last mail, had received news of the conclusion of a treaty of peace, and had immediately announced it to the Cantonese. The immediate effect of this notification was a cessation of the rocketing and gun-firing at night, so that the garrison at Canton was able once more to sleep in peace. It was hoped that these first-fruits of the treaty would be permanent, and that the kidnapping and similar dastardly modes of warfare practised by the "Braves" would cease. Another account, however, state that notwithstanding the favourable terms of the treaty, the Canton difficulties continue to wear the appearance of inexplicable complication, and it is surmised that the allies will have to quell the war faction ere they will be able to avail themselves of the advantages conceded to their respective treaties. The Canton populace are represented as exhibiting a deadly hatred towards the allied Powers. This hostile feeling would seem to increase, both by the Chinese officials and by petty acts of tyranny endured at the hands of the English and the French. Rewards have been offered for foreigner's heads—100 dollars for the head of an ordinary Englishman, and 5000 dollars for the head of every English colonel or captain. Several narrow escapes have been mentioned, and several gentlemen have been warned to quit their houses in consequence of a number of Chinese Braves having settled in the vicinity. The police stations are occasionally attacked, and bags of gunpowder have been hurled into open doors of houses, to which lighted fuses were attached. The American Consul had issued a notification prohibiting all American citizens from entering the suburbs.

The *China Mail* of August 10 mentions the suspension from the office of Attorney-General of Mr. Chisholm Anstey, "who," it says, "has acted towards the Governor and other officials in a manner which necessitated the step." Dr. Day, the senior counsel in the colony after Dr. Bridges, who still acts as Colonial Secretary, will take his place in the interim as Attorney-General."

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The mail steam-ship *Athens*, Commander Strudd, arrived on Monday morning from the Cape of Good Hope. She left Table Bay August 21st; St. Helena, 31st; Ascension, September 4th; and Madeira, September 21st. The markets continue unchanged, and great dulness prevails. The general election commenced in September. The missionary party, consisting of the Ven. Mr. Moffat and wife, Mr. Moffat, jun., and wife, and the wife of Dr. Livingstone, were to leave shortly for the interior. The missionaries for the Makoholo and Matabelo will not accompany them, but leave a month afterwards. Colonel Von Haken, of the British Legion, a Waterloo hero, who fought under Blucher, died recently in Kaffraria. It is expected that the second batallion of the 60th Rifles and the 26th Regiment will leave the Cape shortly for India. The steam-ship *Megæra* and the East India Company's war-steamer were embarking horses in Simon's Bay. The *Hermes* was refitting. The crew of the *Marian More* were in a state of mutiny. The *Athens* was detained at the Cape twenty-four hours by orders of the Governor, of whose arrival on the frontier no intelligence had been received.

Persia.—A letter from Teheran states that the dismissal of the Persian Grand Vizier, Mirza Agha Khan, and his two sons—one Minister of War and the other Minister of Finance—as announced by telegraph, arose from discoveries made by the Shah of the true motives which led to the last war against England. It has been resolved, in consequence of these discoveries, to abolish the office of Vizier, and to appoint instead a council of five Ministers, all responsible to the Shah.

Servia.—The official *Belgrade Gazette* announces that the Prince has resolved, in conformity with the unanimous resolution of the Senate, to convoke the National Assembly without delay.

St. Domingo.—We learn that Santana marched into Santiago on the 1st ult. with 2000 men and 7000 horses, and took possession of the fort. Santiago had previously capitulated; the President, Valverde, fled to Monte Christo, there to embark for Turk's Island. There was no Government; the principal merchants had closed their stores; the paper money was of no value; and no person knew how to sell or buy, or what the next change was to be.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Royal London Militia at St. Paul's Cathedral.—On Sunday forenoon the whole of the regiment of the London Militia now in training, under the command of Colonel (Alderman) Wilson, attended Divine service at St. Paul's. The men assembled at half-past eight o'clock, in the new barrack-yard in the City-road, and after muster were marched in order to the sacred edifice.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.—The first meeting of this society after the vacation was held at 67, Lincoln's-inn-fields, on Tuesday. The Bishop of London presided. Several interesting communications from India were read, the society having contributed £10,000 towards the Christian cause in India. Money votes for the society's objects at home, as well as in the colonies, were agreed to, and books were granted for poor districts. A considerable number of donations and legacies, accessions to the special Indian fund, was announced.

Coining Turkish Piasters.—At the Southwark Police Court, on Tuesday, two Frenchmen named Hugon were examined on a charge of being concerned in causing the manufacture of a coining-press and sixteen dies, designed for making false Turkish coin. This case is connected with the one at Birmingham (reported in another column), and both appear to be part of a gigantic scheme to defraud the Turkish Government. The prisoners were remanded for a week. A short time ago the Sultan issued a decree calling in a great portion of the old Turkish coins at a premium. Unprincipled persons have taken advantage of that measure, and caused to be manufactured in this country a large quantity of spurious coin. This most gigantic scheme of fraud has, however, been fortunately frustrated by the authorities.

A Fire commenced on Sunday in the West India-road, Poplar, continuing to rage all that night, and a great portion of the following day. It has made a great gap in the place, extending 200 feet in one direction, and in another a warehouse between 90 and 100 feet long has been levelled with the ground. A searching inquiry has been instituted to ascertain the cause of the fire, but without effect. The destruction of property has been very great.

Fatal Accident at the Surrey Theatre.—On Monday night, immediately after the doors were opened, there was a rush to obtain good places. One man who succeeded in getting a front seat in the gallery overbalanced himself, and fell headlong into the pit. He was removed to St. Thomas's Hospital, where he died on the following morning.

At the Court of Bankruptcy, on Monday, there was an examination in the case of a German Jew, named Zucker, late a jeweller in Oxford-street, in the course of which it was proved that he had concocted false accounts. A ledger produced, as made up from day to day, contained entries of transactions as taking place in 1855, whereas it was shown that the paper on which they were written was not manufactured till 1857, and had been bought of Shaw and Sons, stationers, in August of that year. The bankrupt also told a story about some man having come into his shop and made off, unobserved, with his cash-box, which contained, he said, £1294. Mr. Commissioner Evans adjourned the case *sine die*, and the bankrupt was given in charge for felony by one of the creditors.——The petition of Mr. Charles James Mare, the shipbuilder, was finally disposed of last week, he having paid his creditors and superseded the bankruptcy.

An Unnatural Father.—A most disgraceful case has been investigated and visited with condign punishment, at the Mansion House Police Court, by the Lord Mayor. Mr. Robert Johnston, a cutler in Gracechurch-street, and a man who pays £96 a year for his house-rent, was charged with leaving his daughter chargeable to the parish. The case was brought to public notice by an attempt of the unfortunate daughter to commit suicide by jumping off London-bridge, by which, however, she only dislocated her hip. This was in March last; but, having been in hospital ever since, she could not be brought before the magistrate for the offence of attempted suicide till last week. Inquiry into her case led to the placing of her father, "an elderly and respectable-looking grey-haired man," at the bar. It appeared from the evidence that Frances Johnston is one of seven children left motherless, and that their father, the well-to-do cutler, had left them to shift for themselves. When news was communicated to him of his daughter's attempted suicide, he coolly demanded of the policeman by whose authority he came to tell him, and refused to go near the poor creature. Another of the daughters stated that not only had this monster's conduct caused her mother's death, but, when applied to subsequently for help in their bereavement, he had recommended "the streets" to his daughters and thieving to his sons. These facts were drawn forth reluctantly, but positively, from the poor girls, amidst cries of "Shame!" and imprecations from the crowded court. During the whole time the daughter was in hospital he never went near her. After the death of her mother he had written to say that she and her sister must pay five shillings a week rent for the room they occupied in his house. During the investigation the defendant fell down apparently in a fit, but soon recovered. Mr. Sleigh, his counsel, offered an arrangement for supporting the family for the future; but the Lord Mayor, with some indignation, refused to hear of the case being compromised, and, in conclusion, he sent the defendant to prison for a month, with hard labour, being the utmost penalty under the Vagrant Act for the offence charged. Johnston is upwards of seventy years of age.

Births and Deaths.—Last week the births of 861 boys and 865 girls—in all, 1726 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1571.——The deaths in London, which had fallen considerably below 1000 in the previous week, rose in the week ending last Saturday to 1021. In the ten years 848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1284; and as the number now returned occurred in an increased population, and the average, if raised in proportion to that increase, becomes 1412, a rate of mortality diminished to the extent shown by a comparison of these numbers will appear an eminently favourable result. If, however, the excess of deaths that arose in epidemic seasons is withdrawn from the above average, the comparison will still give a reduction of 240, to show that the present time is unusually healthy.

Meteors.—(To the Editor.)—In your last Number was an account of a meteor "lately seen." No day was mentioned, but the hour 6.40. I beg to inform you that on Monday week last, the 27th of September, about ten minutes after eight p.m., I saw a most beautiful meteor traverse the heavens from about S.S.W. to N.N.W. I was at Newmarket, in Cambridgeshire, and looking to the south I saw, as I thought, a rocket rise from behind a house. I exclaimed to two friends standing talking to me, "Oh, look at a rocket!" when, to our surprise, it traversed the heavens, still appearing like a rocket, and apparently at no very great height. It left a scarcely perceptible line of fire. It was a very beautiful meteor. This could not be the same one seen at 6.40 described in your Paper, though the course is nearly the same.—Viator.

Foote's Stage Cane.—(To the Editor.)—In a recent Number of the Illustrated London News you ask where is Foote's stage cane? It has been in the possession of our family for many years, having been bequeathed to my grandfather, the late Mr. William Myler, proprietor of the *Bath Herald*, by Mr. George Robinson, of Paternoster-row, who received it from Mr. Archibald Hamilton. An engraved plate under the gold handle records these particulars. It may not perhaps be out of place, also, to state that we possess the great Lord Bolingbroke's favourite cane, which is surmounted in gold with the head of one of his race-horses.—I am, Sir, yours obediently, C. G. Myler. *Herald Office*, Bath, Oct. 4, 1858.

Public Clocks.—(To the Editor.)—In your "Notes" for last week you very justly remark upon the need of good clocks for London. Why should we not have electric clock-dials on the street-lamps in the principal thoroughfares, similar to those now to be seen in the chief cities of Belgium?—A. D. C.

At Woolwich, one of the old cookhouses, superseded by the introduction of Captain Grant's kitchen, is being prepared with eight spacious baths, to be constantly supplied with hot and cold water, for the special use of the private soldiers belonging to the Royal Artillery.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Lord Derby is unfortunately again a victim to *podagra*, so that any councils that may be sitting upon the Conservative Reform Bill must lack the benefit of his presence, and of his recollections of the days when Mr. Stanley worked so hard to carry the measure which Lord Derby's colleague, Mr. Henley, so emphatically disclaims. The statesman who is said to look forward to the leadership of the Whig party has made a speech on the subject, and Sir G. C. Lewis, the aspirant in question, has declared his conviction that, let the bill which the Ministers propose to introduce be satisfactory or not, a good and satisfactory bill will be sent up from the House of Commons to the Lords. Sir John Walsh has also been oratorical, and has reminded us that England is already the only nation in the world where real liberty is enjoyed. Montesquieu long ago described our Government as a republic disguised as a monarchy. Mr. Disraeli has disappointed those who thought that he was to address his constituents. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is, however, too well read in Oriental proverbialism not to know that "there is a time to gather stones as well as a time to cast away stones," and nobody is more ready with missiles than himself when a fair mark is set for him.

Whether the Prince of Prussia, father to the husband of our Princess, is to govern as Regent with full powers, or only to reign under another title, and with limited authority, is now the absorbing question on the Continent. The King's malady has, as was stated last week in our editorial columns, taken a form which banishes any idea of his recovery; and the struggle is between the friends of progress and liberalism, who desire to see the liberal Prince at the head of the nation, and the old Court party, who have traditions of the divine right of Kings, and a still better defined objection to the no less divine rights of peoples. It is needless to say on which side the sympathies of free countries will go. Less improbable things have happened than that the obstructive party should prove powerful enough successfully to oppose the inauguration of a Regency, and that the pressure of public opinion, manifested in the least mistakable manner, may have to be exerted to procure for Prussia that which her people desire.

A *mot* of Lord Lonsdale may as well be preserved in this time of need: it may not be brilliant, but perhaps we have no right to demand brilliancy in bucolic addresses. His Lordship was speaking at an agricultural meeting, and, referring to advice which had been given to the cultivators of the soil to make themselves masters of science, he said that he thought they had better do no such thing—that they had better ask and follow the counsel of real men of science; but, as far they were themselves concerned, they had better leave all the "ologies" alone, except that they must be Muckologists.

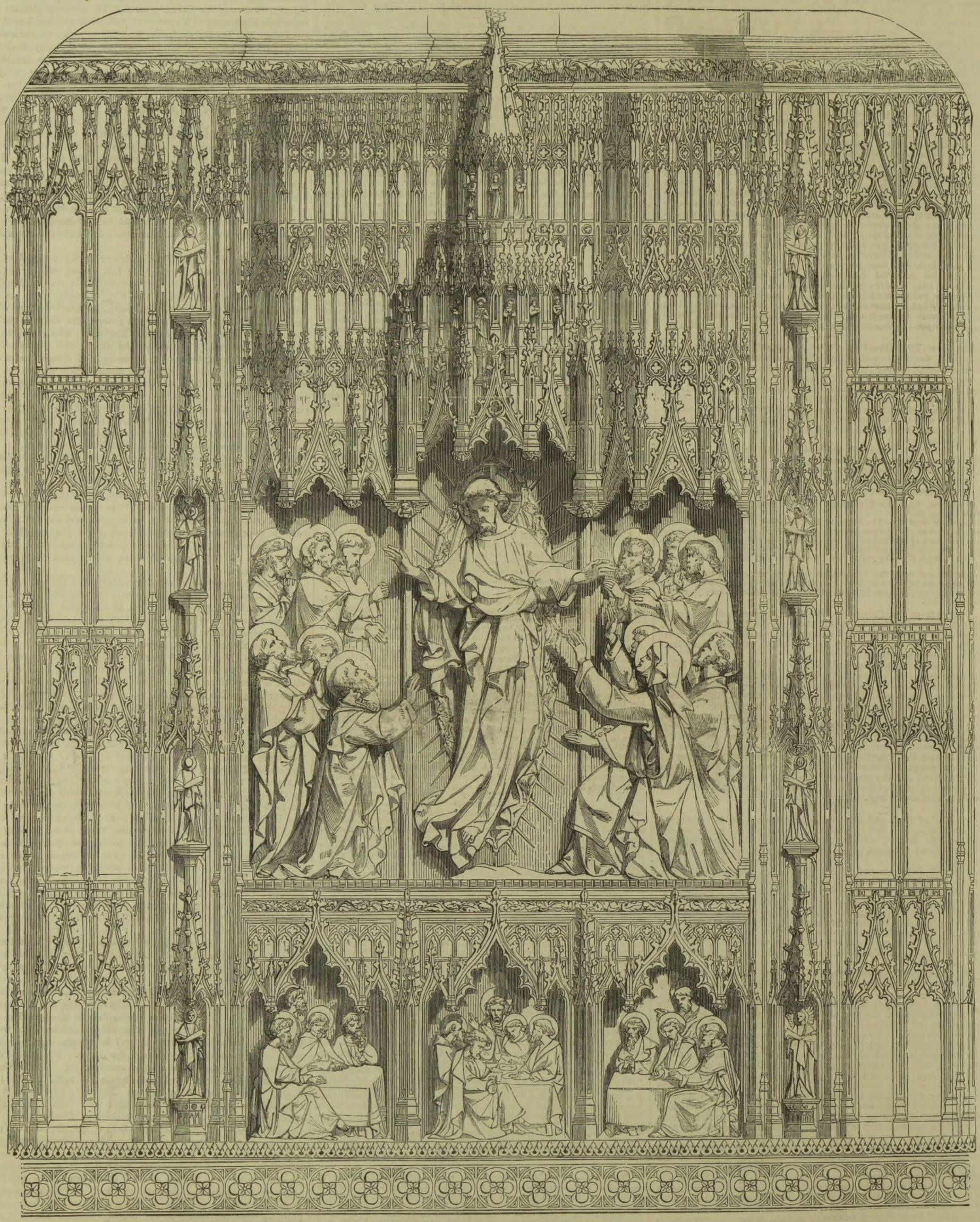
We do not know whether our observations upon the unwarrantable delay in completing the Golden Tower at Westminster have had any effect in quickening operations, but at all events we may suppose that we have had our share in eliciting an announcement that the parties concerned are really at work. The four small bells have actually been fixed in their places, and Big Ben, if such is to be his name, has possibly followed them, and "gone aloft" by this time. At all events he had been taken from his swing, and placed in a cradle that was to realise the nursery rhyme, and be a cradle on the "tower" top. Let us hope that no clumsiness (nobody's fault) will bring the monster down by the run, and strew him in pieces at the foot of his shrine, like the other Bel in the apocryphal story.

Very well grounded is the protest which a highly respectable bookselling firm has made against the Post Office in the matter of the book post. This most valuable boon—and that it is one thousands of persons, who avail themselves of it to send, lend, and (sometimes) return books, can testify—is very largely deteriorated by the careless and violent treatment which book packets receive. No book that is bound can be sent without its corners being bent and broken, and its back wrenched; and, though it matters less what is suffered by unbound books, there is no reason why even these should be subjected to coarse manipulation—we use too delicate a word for a process which includes the stamping on books, and forcing them into sacks too small to contain them. Mr. Rowland Hill has the public interest and convenience so thoroughly at heart that he can but require to have this grievance (with which it was not probable that he would be acquainted) brought under his notice to effect a reform. He should issue orders to his subordinates in the spirit of a reminder we once heard given to a whistplayer who was rather vulgarly bowling his card across the table—"This is whist, sir; not skittles." Mr. Hill may say to his violent postmen—"Books! books! my good fellows; not bricks!"

Our French acquaintance, the *Charivari*, limited to a few subjects, makes merry with the Comet, the Chinese Treaty, and the Atlantic Cable. Among its illustrations of the first is an engraving of an affectionate papa walking out with all his children, the wonder blazing in full view of all of them, and he is promising to hold up each in turn, that he or she may see the comet. The cut touching the second subject more nearly concerns us. Three English girls, with hats, and that prominence of teeth which is the French conventional sign for an English person, meet the new Chinese Ambassador. They have very large feet—another French discovery in the natural history of English girls. His Excellency gazes on the feet with horror, and declares he really must be sent back to a civilised country. Neptune using the Atlantic cable for a swing, to the great delight of his merman courtiers, is not a very smart notion; but a grotesque one is the laying the failure of the cable upon the Americans, who, according to the caricaturist, have mistaken the tail of their favourite sea-serpent for the real article, and accordingly we have the creature's tail coming through the roof of the electrician's hut, where the latter is convulsing the animal with his shocks, the head of the serpent, who is in a fearful rage, being seen miles away, his mouth distorted with anger at the impudence of man. Considering that the caricaturists in France are obliged, like *Macheath*, to dance their hornpipe in fetters, it would be ungenerous to be severe on their performances, or to abstain from applause when they make an occasional hit.

Elementary Instruction in the Art of Illuminating on Vellum, and Missal Painting.—A fourth and revised edition of this little work, by Mr. De Lara, has just been issued by Ackermann and Co., 8trand. Wholly unpretending as a literary production, it is, nevertheless, intelligibly written, and contains specimens of "illuminations" illustrative of the subject on which it treats. As a handbook for the amateur or fashionable artist, a perusal of it will be found interesting and instructive.

A magnificent diadem has just been designed and mounted by Mr. C. T. Hancock, of Bruton-street, for the Princess Woronzoff of Russia. It is so formed as to be convertible at pleasure into a necklace or bracelets, and consists of nine brilliants of enormous size, each surmounted with brilliants of smaller dimensions, and connected by elastic jointed chains, composed of stones of the same material, the whole being set in silver.



THE REREDOS IN THE CLOISTER OF SHERBORNE MINSTER.

THE RESTORATION OF SHERBORNE MINSTER.

Our Engraving of the new and elaborately-sculptured reredos executed for and erected in the choir of Sherborne Abbey Church represents but one of the numerous costly embellishments which, together with extensive works of a more substantial and structural character, come under the general heading of restoration.

The reredos in question is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable and extensive that have been erected in modern times. It is literally a maze of tabernacle and traceried sculpture, and this principally as a framework for the two large subjects in alto-relievo of the "Ascension" and "Last Supper," which form the main features of the work. The reredos was executed by Mr. James Forsyth, of London, from the designs of W. Slater, Esq., architect, in whose hands the general restoration of the choir was placed.

Since the restoration of the nave of the building by the late Mr. R. C. Carpenter, architect, in 1849-50, the condition of the choir had become by contrast more than ever conspicuous. This unfavourable comparison was not long to continue, for by the munificent liberality of George D. W. Digby, Esq., of Sherborne Castle, who bears the entire cost of the undertaking, the choir was placed under the professional charge of Mr. W. Slater, the pupil and successor of the late architect, Mr. Carpenter. Some two years since the choir was taken in hand, and under the direction of Mr. George Corby, the clerk of the works, it soon gave employment for some 200 men. The foundations were examined, underpinned, and generally strengthened; the drainage was improved; the dislocated groining was taken down and rebuilt; tottering pinnacles and buttresses, that were more drooping than "flying," were removed and rebuilt; and throughout everything that could be accomplished to renovate the structure was done in the most painstaking manner.

The windows of the choir—numbering six unusually large ones in the clerestories, and one of nine lights wide at the east—were placed in the hands of Messrs. Clayton and Bell, of London, for filling with stained glass of the richest kind. Around the sides of the choir, in the clerestory, we now find no fewer than seventy-two life-size figures of saints, and the early Bishops and Abbots of Sherborne, which, by the rich hues of their vestments, emit a flood of glowing and harmonious colour into the choir. The east window is filled with glass of still more elaborate design, the incidents represented comprising "The Entry into Jerusalem," "The Agony and Betrayal," the "Ecce Homo," "The Bearing the Cross," "The Crucifixion, "The Resurrection," and a numerous array of figures in the tracery representing the various orders of martyrs.

The stalls and seats of the choir are of proportionably elaborate design, some of the fragments of the ancient woodwork having been removed, and a suggestion in the design of the architect adopted for these fittings.

The flooring has been paved with Minton's tiles and inlaid marble mosaics, the twelve steps by which the altar is approached being of polished local marble of the Purbeck kind.

The metalwork was executed by Mr. Skidmore, of Coventry; and the embroidered altar-covering by Mrs. Beard, of London.

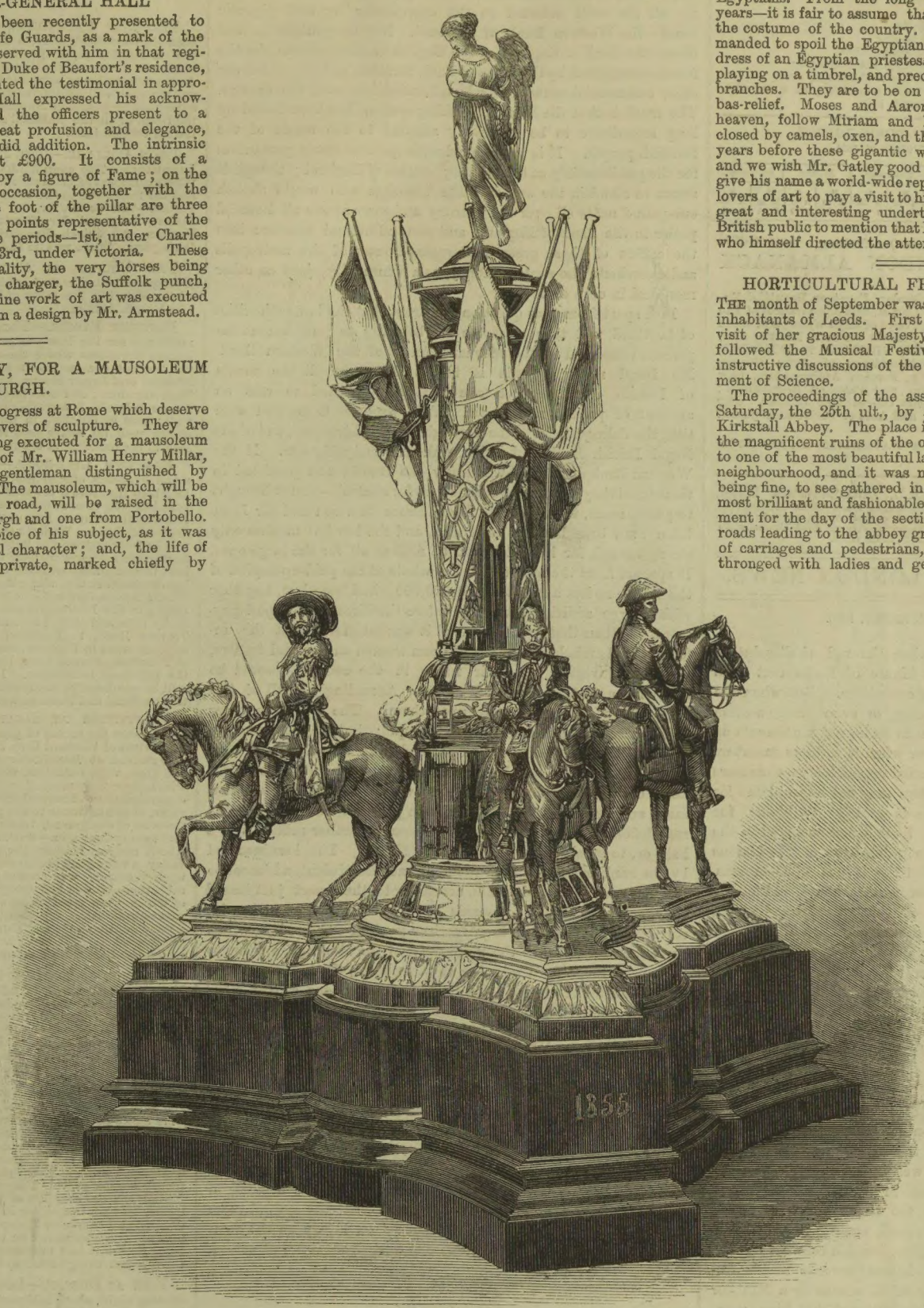
At the ceremony of reopening, which was performed with due solemnity on Wednesday, the 18th August, there was the Bishop of Salisbury, and a great gathering of the clergy (numbering nearly two hundred) from all parts. Altogether, by the magnitude and gorgeousness of the works, the extreme munificence by which they were accomplished, and the unusually imposing ceremony of the reopening, the matter has assumed an aspect of the highest importance and interest.

TESTIMONIAL TO MAJOR-GENERAL HALL

A MAGNIFICENT piece of plate has been recently presented to Major-General Hall, late of the 1st Life Guards, as a mark of the esteem and regard of the officers who served with him in that regiment. The ceremony took place at the Duke of Beaufort's residence, St. James's-square. The Duke presented the testimonial in appropriate terms, and Major-General Hall expressed his acknowledgments. The Duke then invited the officers present to a sumptuous luncheon, served with great profusion and elegance, the testimonial itself forming a splendid addition. The intrinsic value of the piece of plate is about £900. It consists of a massive pillar of silver, surmounted by a figure of Fame; on the base are inscribed a record of the occasion, together with the names of the subscribers, and at the foot of the pillar are three large mounted figures complete at all points representative of the Regiment of 1st Life Guards at three periods—1st, under Charles II.; second, under George II.; and 3rd, under Victoria. These Guardsmen are splendid in their reality, the very horses being faithful reproductions of the Flemish charger, the Suffolk punch, and the modern black trooper. This fine work of art was executed by Mr. Hancock, of Bruton-street, from a design by Mr. Armstead.

BAS-RELIEFS, BY MR. GATLEY, FOR A MAUSOLEUM NEAR EDINBURGH.

THERE are two works of art now in progress at Rome which deserve the attention and interest of all real lovers of sculpture. They are bas-reliefs by Mr. Gatley, and are being executed for a mausoleum intended to be erected to the memory of Mr. William Henry Millar, lately residing near Edinburgh, a gentleman distinguished by his refined taste and private virtues. The mausoleum, which will be a conspicuous object from the high road, will be raised in the grounds about two miles from Edinburgh and one from Portobello. The artist was not limited in the choice of his subject, as it was not desired to be of a monumental character; and, the life of Mr. Millar having been strictly private, marked chiefly by unostentatious benevolence, all that was required was a work of high art without any personal reference. The mausoleum is to be thirty-five feet high; and the two bas-reliefs, one on each side, are to be of Carrara marble, each sixteen feet in height by eighteen in length—in surface the largest blocks ever cut, and the bas-reliefs themselves the largest of modern times. One of these reliefs, the subject of which is the passage of Pharaoh through the Red Sea, is making rapid progress. Mr. Gatley has spared no pains to ascertain the costumes and customs of the period, and the countenances are of the true Egyptian type. The figure of Pharaoh, which rises nearly in the centre, is grand in the extreme, the horses—of which there are seven—express every phase of terror; the standard-bearer lies in the foreground under the feet of the horses; the waves are supposed to be just closing round, rather than over, the horror-stricken horsemen—those in advance and in the rear being almost engulfed. Mr. Gatley has grappled most successfully with the great difficulties of bas-reliefs, having succeeded in giving the effect of alto-relievos with the smallest possible real projection; the outer figures are almost flat, Mr. Gatley having followed the example of the Greeks in their figures—the actual relief being invariably in the figures behind; those in front by this means, though in reality almost flat, presenting to the eye a bold projection. Notwithstanding the numbers of the figures, nine men and seven horses, and the variety of wild and dramatic action, not a single limb projects beyond the prescribed limit, every part being also well supported. The average height of the figures is five feet—the average height of the Egyptians, as ascertained by the mummies, is five feet two.



TESTIMONIAL RECENTLY PRESENTED TO MAJOR-GENERAL HALL, LATE OF THE 1ST LIFE GUARDS.

The subject for the second bas-relief, which we have engraved, is the song of Miriam and Moses. It is a triumphal procession of sixteen figures, with camels and oxen bearing the spoils of the Egyptians. From the long captivity of the Israelites—nearly 400 years—it is fair to assume that they had in some degree adopted the costume of the country. In addition to this they were commanded to spoil the Egyptians. Miriam is therefore attired in the dress of an Egyptian priestess. She advances in a fine attitude, playing on a timbrel, and preceded by female figures bearing olive branches. They are to be on the same scale as those of the first bas-relief. Moses and Aaron, their arms raised triumphantly to heaven, follow Miriam and her maidens, and the procession is closed by camels, oxen, and their drivers. It will probably be some years before these gigantic works will reach the Modern Athens, and we wish Mr. Gatley good speed with an undertaking which will give his name a world-wide reputation. Meanwhile we recommend all lovers of art to pay a visit to his studio, to inspect the progress of this great and interesting undertaking. It will be of interest to the British public to mention that Mr. Gatley was a pupil of our own Baily, who himself directed the attention of the writer to the rising artist.

HORTICULTURAL FETE AT KIRKSTALL ABBEY.

THE month of September was a busy and important one for the inhabitants of Leeds. First in importance, as in order, was the visit of her gracious Majesty to open the noble Townhall; then followed the Musical Festival; succeeded by the learned and instructive discussions of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

The proceedings of the association were agreeably diversified on Saturday, the 25th ult., by a grand floral fête in the grounds of Kirkstall Abbey. The place is admirably adapted for such a fête, the magnificent ruins of the old abbey giving an additional interest to one of the most beautiful landscapes to be found in the immediate neighbourhood, and it was not surprising, therefore, the weather being fine, to see gathered in the grounds during the afternoon a most brilliant and fashionable assembly. Shortly after the adjournment for the day of the sectional meetings of the association, the roads leading to the abbey grounds presented one continuous stream of carriages and pedestrians, whilst the grounds themselves were thronged with ladies and gentlemen, enjoying the variety of the exhibition, and whose presence, enlivened by the performances of two excellent bands of music, gave to the scene that animation which formed one of its chief attractions. During the afternoon the grounds were visited by nearly the whole of the members of the association, as well as by several thousands of the public, and amongst those present were the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Goderich, Lord Enniskillen, Lord Monteagle, Lord Wrottesley; Sir Peter Fairbairn, Mayor of Leeds; Sir John Herschel, Sir David Brewster, Major-General Sabine, Professors Owen, Faraday, and Airy.

The exhibition was highly successful. It was spread over two commodious marquees—one being appropriated to the gardeners and seedsmen, and the other to the cottagers. The collection of plants and fruits in the former was superior to anything previously seen in the neighbourhood, and the cottagers' department reflected the highest credit on the working classes of the district. The competition was open to all England, and, the prizes being liberal, there were exhibitors from various parts of the country, and the show was, in consequence, unusually varied in its character. The plants and flowers were of rare and of great beauty, the fruit generally was admired for its richness of bloom and delicacy of flavour, and the vegetables were characterised by the usual points indicative of high cultivation.

From 8000 to 10,000 persons entered the grounds during the day, and upwards of £200 was received for admission, £50 being taken between four and six, when the admission was reduced to sixpence. The general arrangements of the exhibition were under the direction of Mr. T. D. Appleby, Briggate, to whom great credit is due for the satisfactory manner in which they were carried out.



BAS-RELIEF, "THE SONG OF MIRIAM AND MOSES," BY MR. GATLEY, FOR A MAUSOLEUM NEAR EDINBURGH.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Oct. 10.—19th Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 11.—Oxford Michaelmas Term begins.
Tuesday, 12.—Abdication of Christina of Spain, 1840.
Wednesday, 13.—Translation of King Edward the Confessor.
Thursday, 14.—Battle of Jena, 1806. Battle of Hastings, 1066.
Friday, 15.—Murat executed, 1815. Moon's 1st quarter, 0h. 42m., a.m.
Saturday, 16.—Houses of Parliament burnt, 1834.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 16, 1858.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 39	3 55	4 12	4 28	4 44	5 2	5 20	5 40	5 59	6 24	6 50	7 23	8 1	8 46

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FOR 1859,

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London: Published at the Office of the Illustrated London News, 198, Strand.

THE FINNIS TESTIMONIAL, Oatlands Park Hotel, Weybridge.—Those Gentlemen who propose attending the Dinner at the Oatlands Park Hotel, for the presentation of the Testimonial to the late Lord Mayor, are requested to forward their Names and Addresses to the offices of the South Western Hotel Company, No. 2, Royal Exchange Buildings.—W. S. Lindsay, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1858.

There are undoubtedly occasions when the rod of dissolution held *in terrorem* over the heads of a House of Parliament does much to prevent unwise and factious opposition. But when the fear of a dissolution prevents a majority, or even a large section of the House, from giving expression to its honest sentiments on a great, or indeed on any, question, or when it induces members to content themselves with merely verbal opposition to a measure which they deem to be wrong, Ministers may not be to blame for exhibiting the rod; but the House is greatly to blame for being influenced by the dread of it. Such a case occurred in the protracted debates that followed the publication of the famous despatch of Lord Ellenborough, when the House of Commons, strongly disapproving of Lord Ellenborough's conduct, and having but little faith in the Government of which he formed a part, contented itself with a barren discussion rather than allow Lord Palmerston—in whom it had temporarily lost confidence—to return to power. In that transaction neither the Ministry nor the House of Commons appeared to advantage in the eyes of the world. A difficulty was slurred over, and an evil day was postponed but in this as in all other cases, public or private, the consequences of the act remained, and have come up in judgment against the House, as well as against the Ministry. The publication within the last few days of the reply of Lord Canning to the unwise and mischievous despatch of Lord Ellenborough raises a question on which the House on its reassembling will be compelled to deliver its verdict, if the Liberal majority value their characters, and desire to stand well in the opinion of their constituents. Lord Canning, when in a position of great responsibility, and when it is not too much to say that the empire was in a state of considerable peril, was not only publicly snubbed by a shallow superior in office, but his conduct in the discharge of his duty, and in the honest exercise of his discretion, was disavowed in the House of Commons by a Minister of the Crown. Had Lord Canning resigned his high post, as any man might have done under the circumstances, it is possible, and but too probable, that the rebellion in India would have assumed proportions still more formidable, and that, instead of being at the end of the revolt, as we now are, we should have been in the very middle of it; and Nana Sahib the virtual Lord of India, instead of, as now, a vagabond and fugitive from the justice that is certain to overtake him. Lord Canning remained at the post of duty, and by so doing rendered the pacification of India a task far easier than our brave army would have found it had he left his post with a slur upon his character as a governor and statesman, such as the Ministry and Lord Ellenborough endeavoured to cast upon it. Lord Derby, it is true, rid himself very expeditiously of the incubus of Lord Ellenborough; but he will not be able to rid himself so easily of the damage which Lord Canning's despatch has inflicted upon the reputation of his Cabinet and which will be to a large extent shared by the House of Commons, if the Liberal majority do not hereafter make an opportunity, irrespective of Ministerial comfort or necessity, to pass its deliberate judgment on the conduct of Lord Canning. A vote of thanks to his Lordship would raise the question in its simplest form, and compel the Ministry either to acquiesce in it, and so do tardy justice to Lord Canning or to resign office. To some such issue matters will doubtless come ere next Session be far advanced.

Glasgow and New York may be called with justice the two most speculative cities in the world. Whenever there is a mania for speculation of any kind—whether it be in iron, in railway shares, or in any other commodity which men buy and sell—Glasgow, if it come late into the arena, goes to work with an amount of zeal and avidity remarkable in a people so "cannie" and supposed to be so cautious as our fellow-citizens north of the Tweed. New York itself can scarcely act with more utter disregard of all the principles of sound commerce than Glasgow is found to do whenever the public mind is excited by visions of that illimitable wealth which men not otherwise unwise imagine may be plucked out of the scramble of a money mania. But it is wrong to attribute this state of things to the principles of Scottish banking, which have no more to do with it than the man in the moon. Some of our contemporaries who have notions of banking, which, if carrried out to the full extent of the principles promulgated, would abolish all paper money of a lower value than twenty, or even fifty, pounds, and who see no virtue except in hard gold of full weight, consider that the Scottish banking system is to blame for all the evils inflicted on the community by that gigantic fraud—the Western Bank of Scotland. But they might as well blame the Bank of England, or the English banking system, for the frauds committed by the house of Paul, Strahan, and Co., or for any other commercial swindle of which London has been the theatre. The truth is that the Scottish banking system has been found by long experience to be admirably adapted to the wants of the Scottish people. It is surrounded with quite as many guarantees for the public safety as the banking system of England; though it seems to stand in the way of those theorists who would abolish one-pound notes all over the country and concentrate all financial power in the Bank of England, and pour additional treasure into the coffers of those great discounting-houses of the metropolis and elsewhere who deal in money, as a commodity, just as other men deal in corn or cotton.

But, apart from that question, we trust that the law authorities of Scotland will take measures for bringing to punishment the persons concerned in the mismanagement of the Western Bank. No fraud more gigantic is to be found in ll the annals of British commerce, or one that has inflicted so vast an amount of private misery and public wrong. Compared with this, the delinquencies of the Borough Bank of Liverpool, and of the Royal British Bank of London, sink into insignificance. If the Western Bank directors —who knew the frauds, and persisted in them until they became too stupendous for control—be not brought to punishment, then have Mr. Hugh Innes Cameron and Sir John Dean Paul been harshly dealt with, and the law has meshes only strong enough for little fish, and no nets at all for the large ones. It appears from the report that the whole of the paid-up capital of the bank—no less a sum than £1,500,000—had been lost, together with a large additional amount, before the directors stopped payment. When that event occurred it was estimated that the unfortunate shareholders—many of them women and retired traders, who had invested all their funds in the concern—would be liable for a further sum of £304,692. Accordingly a call of £25 per £50 per share was made upon them. The call was utter ruin to many hundreds of innocent people; but, as the investigation into the affairs of the bank proceeded, it was discovered that large debts which had been put down as good would not yield half-a-crown in the pound; that some were utterly worthless; that many supposed assets were, in common parlance, nil; and that the real deficiency would be within a fraction of another million and a half, or, to speak more precisely, £1,421,948. The loss incurred by the bank in making imprudent, if not fraudulent, advances to four Glasgow houses amounts, according to the report just issued by the liquidators, to upwards of £833,000; while the loss incurred in consequence of the American panic of October last, which was once asserted to be the main cause of the stoppage, appears to be under £100,000. Under the circumstances, the liquidators and the committee of shareholders have made a second call of £100 on every £50 share, payable on the 1st of November next. Some few of the shareholders will be able to meet this heavy drain, but to the great bulk of them it is believed the demand will prove equivalent to total ruin. We do not blame the Scottish banking system for this miserable result, and the shareholders deserve all credit for the noble effort they are making to do justice; but the public will certainly blame the inefficiency of the Scottish law, or the remissness of the Scottish law officers, if there be no prosecution of the successive managers and directors of this bank, who, either by their culpable neglect, or their still more culpable contrivance, have scattered around them such fearful ruin, and inflicted so deep an injury on the commercial character, not alone of one city, but of our age and nation.

THE COURT.

The return of the Court from Scotland is now definitively fixed for the 8th inst. The Prince of Wales has already arrived at the White Lodge, in Richmond Park, from Balmoral; and the Count de Flandres passed through London yesterday se'nnight *en route* for the same place, on a visit to the Queen and the Prince Consort.

On Wednesday se'nnight the Queen, with the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Princesses Alice and Helena, rode to Lochnagar, attended by Lady Churchill and the Gentlemen of the Court. The Prince Consort went out deer-stalking. In the evening the Queen and the Royal family honoured with their presence a ball given by her Majesty to the servants and gillies of the Castle and neighbourhood in the new ball-room.

On Thursday se'nnight the Queen and the Prince Consort drove out in the neighbourhood of the Castle. In the evening her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent dined with her Majesty preparatory to her departure on the following day.

On Friday se'nnight the Prince Consort and Prince Alfred went out shooting on the hills.

On Saturday last the Queen, with the Princesses Alice and Helena, rode to the Falls of the Gaeroatt, attended by Lady Churchill. The Prince Consort went out deer-stalking, and Prince Alfred enjoyed the diversion of shooting. The Count de Flandres arrived to-day attended by Captain Burnell.

On Sunday the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, attended Divine service in the parish church, Crathie. The service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Macleod.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Frogmore on Thursday last from Abergeldie Castle, N.B.

His Royal Highness the Count de Flandres left Grillion's Hotel on Friday evening, *en route* for Balmoral, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

His Excellency the Prussian Minister and the Countess Bernstorff, who intended to come to town last week, are detained at Brighton by the serious indisposition of their infant son.

The Lord Chancellor and Lady Chelmsford arrived in town on Tuesday, and have since left, on a visit to Sir John and Lady Pakington, at Westwood Park, near Droitwich.

Lord and Lady John Russell left Pembroke Lodge on Wednesday on a visit to Sir George and Lady Theresa Lewis, in Herefordshire.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has returned to town from Hughenden Manor, the seat of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir Robert and Lady Emily Peel have arrived from the Continent at Drayton Manor, where they intend shortly to receive company.

Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., has returned to town from Hughenden Manor.

The Army Clothing Inquiry still drags its slow length along. The Commissioners have been at Weedon, and conducted their inquiry into the heart of the establishment, where, among a chaos of bills, invoices, hogsheads of boots, and piles of clothing, they have been ferreting out, or trying to ferret out, the objects of their search. The entire unravelling of the tangled mass is probably impossible; where there is no efficient superintendence, multitudes of blunders and disorders escape into holes and corners and hide themselves from detection for ever. But the Commissioners appear to be pursuing their tedious work patiently and considerately. They are now carrying on the inquiry in Committee-room No. 11 of the House of Commons, in which they reassembled on Wednesday morning for the first time since their visit to Weedon.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Llandaff Cathedral.—The following notice has recently been placed in the Cathedral Church of Llandaff, where the work of restoration is making rapid progress:—"The officers of the cathedral are forbidden to receive gratuities, and visitors are requested not to offer them. As the restoration is being carried on by voluntary contribution, the Dean and Chapter will gladly receive any assistance towards the work. Small sums may be placed in the alms-chest; larger donations may be paid to the Dean, or to the National and Provincial Bank, Cardiff, to the credit of the restoration fund.

Eton College.—The Prince Consort's Prizes for Modern Languages.—The examinations in the French and German languages, which commenced on Monday, the 27th ult., concluded on Saturday last, and the result was given out by the Head Master in school, as follows:—French—Van de Weyer, 1; Mr. Cadogan, 2. Select—Dallas, Amcott, Puller, ma., and Mr. Carrington, ma. German—Bosanquet, 1; Mr. Duncan, 2. Select—Brownrigg, ma., Butterworth, Baring, and Lord Boringdon. There was no Italian prize awarded this year.

The Bishop of Carlisle has given judgment in Mr. Livingstone's case, restoring him to the Precentorship in Carlisle Cathedral, while affirming the right of the Dean to exercise the general control to which he laid claim.

Harvest Homes.—There have been public thanksgivings and rejoicings for the late prosperous harvest in several parts of the country. Among the places where these festivals have been recently celebrated with the greatest demonstration are the following:—At Marshland, Norfolk; at Atcham and Upper Magna, Salop; at Foxearth, Essex; at Belbroughton, Worcestershire; at Fledborough, Nottinghamshire; at Leighton-on-Mendip, Frome Selwood, Somersetshire; at Markamchurch and St. Thomas, Cornwall; and at Caldicot, in the diocese of Llandaff. At these places the clergy took an active part in the management, and special services were read in the morning at the respective churches.

Exmouth Life-boat.—Lady Rollo, of Bicton, has with her usual liberality offered the munificent sum of £250 to the Royal National Life-boat Institution towards establishing a life-boat at Exmouth. A life-boat has long been required at that place, but the limited resources of the Life-boat Institution has, until now, retarded the accomplishment of the desirable object. We feel assured that the munificent offer of Lady Rollo will be fully appreciated in the locality, and that its inhabitants will come forward in a liberal manner to assist in the future maintenance of the life-boat in conformity with the rules of management of the society. It is a lamentable fact that along the whole of the south coast, from Dover to the Land's End, a distance of 420 miles, there are only twelve life-boats which belong to the Life-boat Institution. Moreover, there is no life-boat at the Scilly Isles and at St. Ives; and from Falmouth, round the Land's End, by Trevose Head, to Hartland Point, an extent of 150 miles of the most exposed coast in England, there are only four efficient life-boats, which are at Penzance, Sennen Cove, Padstow, and Bude, and which also belong to the Life-boat Institution. Let us hope that the liberality of Lady Rolle will be emulated by many others who have the means to contribute towards this national and humane work.

Festivities at Heaton Park.—Heaton Park and Heaton House were the scenes of great festivities on Saturday last, attendant upon the arrival of Viscount Grey de Wilton and his youthful bride. The noble pair arrived at Manchester shortly after three o'clock. Here a sociable and four, with outriders, were waiting to convey them to Heaton Park, which place they reached about four p.m., and were received with the congratulations of several thousands of persons. On arriving at the lodge gates, at the entrance to the park (gaily decorated for the occasion with festoons of evergreens, triumphal arches, &c.), the horses were detached, and twenty-four men—workmen of the Earl of Wilton—took their places. About midway between the lodge gates and the hall, and in a pretty rural valley, a triumphal arch, composed of evergreens, with "We welcome you" upon the frieze, was erected, and here about six hundred Sunday-school and other children belonging to schools mainly supported by the Countess of Wilton were assembled to greet the noble pair. This part of the scene was very affecting, especially when the youthful voices joined in singing a verse or two of the Old Hundredth Psalm. The tenantry partook of a déjeûner at the hall, and the day was wound up by a ball in the library, to which the Earl and Countess of Wilton gave their patronage.

Forgery of Turkish Coins.—On Monday, at the public office, Moor-street, Birmingham, a Greek merchant, resident in Manchester, named Antonio Calvocorressi, was brought up on remand, charged with having caused to be made in Birmingham a large quantity of Turkish piasters for circulation in Alexandria, Syria, and Turkey. On the bench with the magistrates was Abdullah Effendi, the Turkish Consul at Manchester. The case was fully gone into, the first witness being Mr. Dipple, brass-caster, of Great Hampton-row, who deposed to the fact of Calvocorressi coming to him in March last, and giving him an order for a large number of piasters. The copper was to be supplied by the well-known firm of Wood and Son, metal-dealers, of Birmingham. About fifty-five gross of the coin were manufactured, and forwarded to Calvocorressi, at Manchester, before the transaction was discovered. Messrs. Ralph and George Heaton (firm of Heaton and Sons, brasscasters, of Bath-street) were also examined, and gave evidence of the prisoner, in company with Mr. George Wood and a foreigner, calling at their place of business in March last, and offering them a similar order. They declined it, and pointed out from the Act of Parliament the illegality of the transaction. After the testimony of Mr. Collis, Turkish Consul for Birmingham, and also that of Superintendent Glossop and Inspector Tandy, of the detective force, had been heard, the prisoner was committed for trial at the next borough sessions, the offence being shown to be a misdemeanour, and not a felony. Bail was accepted, the prisoner being bound in £200, with two sureties in £100 each.

Fire at Dublin.—Loss of Four Lives.—A fire broke out on Sunday night, about half-past eleven o'clock, in the house of Mr. Woodrooffe, vintner, Island Bridge, Dublin. Immediately on the fire being noticed, expresses were forwarded to the different stations, and the engines of the Police Fire Brigade and of the barrack arrived with the greatest speed at the scene of disaster. The flames, however, had gained the mastery with the most deadly rapidity; and, although the utmost exertions were made to rescue the seven individuals who were known to be in the house when the fire broke out, only three were saved from death. A number of the 13th Light Dragoons, of the 30th and 65th Foot, and the 1st and 2nd Dragoons, the Police Fire Brigade and the men of the Sun Fire Insurance Company, commenced pouring a copious stream of water upon the burning edifice, the gallant fellows of the 13th supplying their own engine with buckets from the river; and by their combined efforts soon succeeded in subduing the flames, but, unfortunately, not in preventing a sad loss of life—Mrs. Woodrooffe, the wife of the owner of the house, a waiter, a servant-girl, and a young child falling victims to the flames; and a young woman, who threw herself from a window, having her leg and head injured. Another girl and two children were rescued by the efforts of the neighbours. The exertions of the police brigade and the military were most praiseworthy, two brave men, one of the brigade and of the 13th, dashing into the still burning ruins, and bearing out the charred and mutilated body of the ill-fated Mrs. Woodrooffe. Mr. Woodroffe and two children had previously, we should have mentioned, effected their escape through one of the windows. The house in which the fire occurred was totally consumed, the walls alone being left standing. The fire originated in the bar; a puncheon of whiskey, which Mr. Woodrooffe was examining with a lighted candle, having taken fire.

The Collision on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway.—On Tuesday the seventh and final meeting of the jury impanneled to inquire into the cause of death of thirteen of the sufferers by the collision of the excursion trains on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway, near Round Oak station, on the 23rd of August last, was held at the Bell Inn, Brierly-hill; Mr. Phillips, the district coroner, presiding. The Coroner having summed up the evidence with much care and ability, the jury, after some deliberation, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Frederick Cook, the guard. The following appendix was also agreed to by nine of the jury, and dissented from by five:—"The jury, in giving their verdict in this very important inquiry, feel they are called upon to deliver their opinion, and, in the performance of their duty to the public, to pronounce their opinion as to the general management of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway, derived from the official evidence that has been produced before them on this occasion—namely, that of gross insubordinate conduct on the part of their station-master, in the apparent unconcern of the higher authorities thereto that sufficient care is not used in selecting the materials, such as chains, shackles, &c., and also as to quality and in workmanship. That from the apparent irresponsibility of officials of the company, from the highest to the lowest, it is the opinion of the jury that a sufficient number of servants are not employed at their various stations for the safety and comfort of the public. The jury also censure in the strongest terms the practice of allowing the public to ride in the second-class break carriages, where the break is exposed to the use of passengers, and unprotected by any servant of the company." Cook, who was present, was committed to take his trial.

Death from Goitre in Somersetshire.—An inquest was held on Saturday last, at Wiveliscombe, on the body of a girl named Louisa Hartnell, whose death had been caused by apoplexy, arising from suffocation. It appeared from the medical evidence that the deceased girl, who was about sixteen years of age, laboured under a goitre, which had been growing about six months. She had for some time suffered from a difficulty of breathing, and for some nights she had been unable to sleep, for as soon as she fell asleep she was awakened by a sense of suffocation. She died from apoplexy, caused by the pressure of the goitre on the internal jugular vein. Mr. Edwards, the surgeon who gave the evidence, stated that cases of goitre frequently occur at Wiveliscombe, Chisleborough, and other places in Somersetshire close to the hills; but death from goitre was an event of very rare occurrence.

DREADFUL FIRE IN A COALPIT.

A terrible calamity took place on Thursday week, as briefly recorded in this Journal last week, in the Page Bank Colliery, about four miles from Durham. At about nine o'clock in the morning the men working outside, according to one account, heard a loud report, and in an instant flames issued from the mouth of the pit, and the whole woodwork of the shaft was on fire. Another account says there was no explosion, but that the woodwork of the shaft became accidentally fired. At this time there were more than eighty men and boys known to be in the pit. The smoke which poured up the shaft in volumes rendered a descent impossible; the only thing that could be done was to pour water down, which was done by means of three fire-engines. In order, also, to try and relieve the unfortunate men in the pit, canvas was procured, and so arranged as to create a downward current of fresh air. This lasted all day, and, the pumping apparatus of the pit being destroyed by the explosion, there was a rush of 450 gallons of water per minute into the workings, without reckoning that poured down by the engines. Between fire and water, therefore, it seemed little short of miraculous if any one could be saved. The fire continued to rage all Thursday night and all day on Friday, but towards Friday evening was subdued. It was then, however, found that the shaft was choked with charred timbers, and the removal of these was vigorously commenced.

At twenty-five minutes past eight on Friday evening the workers at the shaft heard shouts from the bottom of the pit. The thrilling sensation of joy at the scarcely-expected sound was such as cannot possibly be described. John Nicholson, of Cassop, who had volunteered to go down, from a conviction that the men could be saved, attempted the rescue, but returned without any of his fellows. At this juncture great numbers of men from different collieries came to relieve those who had been toiling all the night and previous day. At twenty minutes to nine bread was provided for the men at the bottom of the shaft, but, owing to the intense heat and smoke, it could not be sent down the pit. At ten minutes to nine such a strong column of steam came up as to put a stop for a time to all efforts. About twenty-five minutes past ten the first body of men went down. Only two minutes had elapsed when the signal-bell was rung, and the signal to bend up was given. At twenty-seven minutes past eleven John Nicholson, of Cassop, had the honour of bringing the first boy, whose name was Emmerson, to the bank safely and in good spirits. On this a rivalry ensued amongst the men—who seemed to deem their own lives as nothing in the effort to save their fellow-men—as to who should go down the pit. At five minutes past eleven the first man was brought to bank, stimulants and blankets being in readiness for the occasion. The boys who were afterwards brought up were carried on men's shoulders to the various houses near the pit, which formed, as it were, so many hospitals, in which every attention was paid to those who most needed it. The women on this occasion, as on all others of a like nature, were truly assiduous. At eight minutes past eleven one boy and an aged furnace-man were brought up; the latter, suffering and shivering extremely from cold, had to be carried away, and for some time no hopes were entertained of his restoration. A young man was brought up, and on the men attempting to take hold of him, he exclaimed, "I can do well enough by myself;" and one man, we are informed, as soon as put into bed, called out for "baccy," as he had not had a pipe for twenty-four hours. Up to one o'clock in the afternoon, by great exertions, seventeen boys and nineteen men were got safely out. We regret to say that in the midst of so much suffering and anxiety there was great callousness shown by hundreds of able-bodied men, who refused to relieve those who had been at the pumps for twelve hours together, or to render the least assistance in any way, but who ate and drank without compunction of the refreshments provided for those who helped without murmuring! A few minutes after three Mr. Cooke, an under-viewer, who had volunteered to descend at six minutes past twelve, was brought up in a prostrate and enfeebled condition. Mr. W. Hall, another under-viewer, and a volunteer, was brought up lame, having sprained his ankle. At three o'clock in the afternoon a man was brought up, who stated that the men and boys, who had now endured thirty-six hours of suspense in the pit, were beginning to be "very bad," and requested that some water and stimulants might be sent down to them, and more men to search the workings. This request was immediately responded to. At half-past four the two last of the men who came up alive were brought to bank, making a total—men and boys—of seventy-six persons saved. At this time, after the last survivors had been landed, Mackay, the shaftsman, again descended with sheets and a chain: he presently appeared with two dead bodies. Four successive ascents were made, each with a man and a boy.

One of the men thus marvellously preserved states that on Thursday night seventeen or eighteen of the imprisoned men and boys gathered round the furnace fire, and remained for a considerable time, until they were afraid that the gas would be drawn to the fire, and so cause an explosion. To prevent this calamity they put out the fire, and remained in darkness until they were rescued, with the exception of the glimmering light from a lamp or two for a short period. Other men and boys were in other parts of the workings. One man, on being asked how they spent the time, said he laid down to sleep at nine o'clock, and slept soundly. Many engaged in prayer, and others joked, in order to keep up their spirits, especially the boys.

The men found in the works were nearly all in a comatose state, and presented the appearance of having been drugged, but were partially restored by a plentiful application of cold water. Those in the workings who retained possession of their senses dared not attempt to make towards the mouth of the shaft because, being in total darkness, they were afraid of being lost in the intricacies of the mine. Those who were found dead had evidently died a painless death, having by an insensible gradation passed from sleep into eternity.

The fate of George Robson, deputy-overman, was exceedingly melancholy. He had been at the bottom of the shaft up to the time fifty of the men and boys had been got out, and had manifested the greatest anxiety for those who had been under his control. He afterwards wandered off unperceived into the workings, and the impure air had, it is supposed, affected his senses, for when found, some time subsequently, he was lying in the water, with his clothes off, and his watch under his head, having apparently laid down with the belief that he was going to bed.

The fire continued to burn throughout the whole of Saturday; and early on Sunday morning two explosions of gas took place in the shaft. It was then resolved to try to expel the gas by an explosion of gunpowder; and for this purpose one of the small cannons belonging to Mr. W. L. Wharton, of Durham, was procured. After being rammed with powder to the very muzzle, a fusee was attached, and it was let down the shaft as far as the "blower." Soon afterwards it exploded with a terrific report, which shook all the houses in the neighbourhood. The rebound snapped the heavy chain to which the cannon was attached, and the cannon fell into the water at the bottom of the pit. Several blasts of gunpowder were afterwards tried, and, after some barrels had been expended, the light of the "blower" was extinguished about four o'clock on Sunday afternoon. In the meantime, after it had been discovered that there was so much gas, the most careful precautions were taken to avoid an explosion. Thirteen engines were at work on Sunday pouring their continuous streams of water into the pit; but they were discontinued on Sunday evening, and the staple was then filled up with rubbish. On Monday morning there were no indications of fire in the drift, and it was believed to be completely extinguished.

The Lord Bishop of Durham visited the scene, and administered spiritual consolation to the bereaved and the sick.

[We intend to illustrate the scene of this terrible calamity next week.]

The Oaks Colliery Strike has come to an end, after lasting eighteen weeks, having caused an enormous expenditure by the masters, and also cost the Miners' Association upwards of £2000. On Friday week two of the proprietors received a deputation of the turn-outs at the request of the latter. The men having previously arranged with the "black sheep," about twenty of that body were present, and arrangements were drawn up which all parties signed. On Monday the pit resumed its former busy aspect. Several men have been sentenced to imprisonment for the recent attacks upon the "black sheep" in connection with the strike.

Destruction by Fire of the "Austria" Steam-ship.—The ship *Pemberton*, of Virginia, has arrived at Bristol, and reports the total loss by fire of the steamer *Austria*, bound from Southampton to New York. The *Pemberton* fell in with the ship *Lotas*, bound for Halifax, from which vessel she received the above melancholy news. The *Lotas* had eighteen of the passengers on board, and reported that fifty others were on board a French barque. Captain Haydtmann jumped overboard and was drowned. The *Austria* was a first class screw-steamer of 2500 tons, and 600 horse-power, and was employed between Hamburg, Southampton, and New York. She sailed from Southampton for New York direct on the 4th September, with 513 souls on board, the crew numbering about 100. Out of the 513 persons it is known that 68 have been saved, and 445 remain to be accounted for. About a dozen of those who were on board were English, and the rest were chiefly Germans, many of them of the better class. The *Austria*, like many other vessels which sail from Hamburg and touch at English ports, was an English ship. These vessels sail under the Hamburg flag for the purpose of evading the emigration laws of England. Thousands of persons from all parts of Germany leave their country for the United States every year. Fifty of those who have been saved from the *Austria* have, no doubt, long before this reached Halifax, in Nova Scotia, and the next packet from New York will probably bring particulars of the dreadful calamity. Eighteen of the unfortunate creatures saved have, it is likely, before this been landed at Fayal. None of the English mail packets touch there, so that it is uncertain when we may hear of them. The *Austria* caught fire nine days after she left England, and when she must have completed about three-fourths of her voyage to New York. It is known that Captain Haydtmann, is drowned, and his is the only fate of which we are at present certain.

On Monday week the city of Munich celebrated the 700th anniversary of its foundation. The chief feature of the fête was an immense cortége, in which 3000 men and 560 horses figured, and which represented the respective centuries from the twelfth to the nineteenth, with their emblems, costumes, and the great personages of the national history at each epoch. The King and Queen viewed the cortége from the windows of the palace.

BLACKBERRIES.

I.

Black as Beauty's tresses,
Sweet as Love's caresses,
Darlings of the people, beloved of high and low,
Dear to age and childhood,
Gleaming in the wild wood,
Peeping to the sunshine in every green hedgerow,
Berries of the bramble,
How I love to ramble
Through the shady valleys, and pluck you as I go!

II.

Your luxuriant treasure,
Stintless, out of measure,
Fills me with such feeling of recklessness and joy;
With such sense of rapture
At the wealth of capture,
Prodigal as sunbeams where the wavelets toy,
I laugh at Time and trial,
And on his sunny dial
Turn back the creeping shadows and feel I'm yet a boy.

III.

Come hither, little maiden,
With wicker basket laden;
And thou, oh peasant urchin, with cheeks like dawning day;]
We'll all go forth together,
Free as the wind and weather,
And pluck the luscious blackberries that ripen by the way;
You of the world unweeting,
I from the world retreating,
To taste a simple pleasure, and prize it while I may!

Newchurch, Isle of Wight, Oct. 2, 1858. Charles Mackay.

Baked Ice—A Chinese Delicacy.—In China they *bake ices*. An ice is enveloped in a crust of delicate pastry, and introduced into the oven. The paste is quickly baked, and the ice is still unmelted, having been protected from the heat by its envelope; and thus the epicure has the delight of biting through a burning crust, and then immediately cooling his palate with the grateful contents.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

A Fifth Bishopric for New Zealand.—On the 29th of September the Rev. Edmund Hobhouse and the Venerable Archdeacon Abraham were consecrated in Lambeth Church to the two newly-constituted sees of Nelson and Wellington, in New Zealand, making four bishoprics in that colony. A fifth bishopric has now been formally constructed, the seat of which will be at Waiapu, the Bishop having jurisdiction over an almost exclusively Maori or national district. The Venerable William Williams, who, during the last fifteen years, has acted in the capacity of Archdeacon of Waiapu, has been appointed first Bishop of the new see.

A Tigress in a Trap.—A full-grown tigress was lately killed on the farm of Mr. W. Van Oudtshoorn, Witteboomen, Constantia. One of Mr. Van Oudtshoorn's men, having sustained much injury in his garden by porcupines, placed a trap in a bush about forty yards from his pondok. The following morning, his wife going to see whether anything was caught, found the chain broken and the trap gone; when she, following the spoor, discovered, about ten yards from there, the trap, with a tigress in it, on which she gave alarm. Mr. Van Oudtshoorn, with his gun, two hounds, and four men, proceeded to the spot; but, before he could shoot the animal, the men (being in advance) dispatched her with their knob-kerries. She measures, from nose to tip of tail, five feet eight inches.—*Cape Argus.*

Donati's Comet occupied an interesting position on Tuesday evening, being in conjunction with the bright star Arcturus, which shone with scarcely diminished brilliancy through the luminous tail, paling the nucleus beside it.——Besides the comet which is now such a splendid object in the sky every evening, the papers contain accounts of two others, now very near the sun. One is that of M. Faye, detected by that astronomer in 1843, and calculated to return in seven years and a half. It did return in 1850, within two days of the time predicted, and has recently become visible again. It is not, however, to be seen by the naked eye, and has already passed its perihelion and is departing from the sun. The second comet is supposed to be a new one, and was discovered by Mr. H. P. Tuttle, of the Haward College Observatory, Cambridge, U.S. This comet is small, and not distinguishable by the naked eye; its perihelion will be on the 17th inst.

Ransome's Patented Process for Preserving Stone, &c.—A very satisfactory illustration of this invention is now exhibited in the Baptist Chapel in Bloomsbury-street. The application appears to have been perfectly successful, and this building, which a few weeks ago was sadly disfigured by the destructive influences of our London atmosphere, now presents a sightly appearance. The stone details which were fast crumbling to powder, and yielded to the touch of the finger, are now hard and compact, impervious to water, and of a pleasing tone of colour, whilst confident opinions have been expressed by geologists and other scientific gentlemen who have carefully investigated the process that the effect cannot be otherwise than permanent. The operation is exceedingly simple. The stone to be treated is first cleaned from any extraneous matter that may have become attached to it, and is then saturated with a solution of silicate of potash or soda (applied with a common brush), which readily finds its way into all the minute crevices and pores of the stone. This is followed by a solution of chloride of calcium (applied in a similar manner). These two solutions immediately decompose each other upon coming in contact, and silicate of lime (a most indestructible substance) is produced in the structure of the stone, firmly agglutinating the various particles in a most indissoluble bond. This invention has now been patented about two years, during which time Mr. Ransome has been testing the value of the process, both as regards its power of preserving stone from injurious influences, as well as of arresting decay where it has already taken place. Various stones of different character have been treated over only a portion of their surfaces, and afterwards placed in the most exposed situations, and subjected to all the variations of temperature and climate. All the portions so treated have remained quite uninjured, whilst the other portions have exhibited rapid decomposition.

The Brousil Family.—The members of this family form, as it were, a musical bouquet, composed of lovely children, whose appearance would suggest the idea of fairy executants. At the head of them is Bertha. This child, the only one who has enjoyed systematic tuition, showed early a great liking for music, especially for the violin, accompanied by evident talent for the divine art. When three years and a half old she heard of the sisters Milanollo, and requested her father (an employé of the Austrian Treasury) to give her lessons on the violin. Towards this object she offered him a little deal violin, a plaything of her brother, requesting him to string and tune it for her. From this time forth the violin was Bertha's most cherished companion, which she even took with her to bed. She practised diligently the scales under the direction of her father, who had first to make himself acquainted with the fingering of the instrument, and by her unremitting application was enabled to play, at a musical academy at Noizing, a polonaise of Carl Maria von Weber, accompanied by her eldest sister Antonia on the piano, who to this day has had no master. Some time afterwards, and since 1852, Bertha received lessons from Moriz Mildner, First Professor in the Conservatoire of Prague. Encouraged by her success, her little brothers and sisters, Cecilia, Aloys, Adolph, and Albin, respectively four-and-a-half, five-and-a-half, seven, and eleven years old, began to learn upon their little instruments. The birthday of their father gave the two eldest sisters an opportunity to surprise him with a family concert, and they practised a little composition of Jansa with this object. Cecilia, Bertha, and Aloys took the violin parts, and Adolph the viola (which, on account of its size, he had to play like a violoncello, between his knees), Albin the violoncello, and Antonio kept the whole together with the piano. The family pleasantry gave Professor Mildner the idea of presenting the little sestet to the public at a concert given with his pupil Bertha, and he composed expressly for them some variations on Bohemian national airs, which they studied for three days previously. Their performance and reception exceeded all expectation; and the Princess of Thurn and Taxis induced the father of the little executants to go to Ischl, paying their travelling expenses. In Ischl they appeared before the Austrian Court, and were much applauded. From Ischl they went to Salzburg, and appeared before Carolino, ex-Empress of Austria, who was particularly pleased with little Aloys; and, fancying some resemblance between Mozart and him, called him her little "Mozartl." Afterwards Brousil and his family appeared at Vienna, Posth, Presburg, Brün, Breslau, Berlin, Dessau, and many other cities on the Continent. Since October, 1855, the family have undertaken a tour to Paris and London, having a governess to teach them on their travels the different languages and sciences. Bertha superintends their musical studies, and Antonia manages household cares. Wherever the little family of prodigies have appeared they have been received with enthusiasm.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

Peel's saying of "the finest site in Europe" has led artists and amateurs into a bottomless sea of bad taste. Trafalgar-square is not the finest site in Europe. Trafalgar-square, for a statue, is not the finest site in London. We may be mistaken; but we are fully of opinion that Mr. Bell, the sculptor, has hit on one of the very finest sites in London for his Guards' Crimean Monument. Who is there that knows London, even in a little degree, but knows the long crossing from Pall-mall West into Pall-mall East? A very fine site is that, Mr. Nash, but, as yet, only honoured with a lamp-post. The lamp-post is to retire, and the Guards' Monument to their fallen comrades in arms is to occupy its site. Most appropriate: facing the Senior United Service Club, and condemning old Westmacott's pilloried statue—with his face to the Horse Guards—of Frederick Duke of York and Bishop of Osnaburg.

You can hardly go wrong in making a gift to the "Royal Dramatic College." The committee thankfully receive, and as thankfully acknowledge, gifts in kind. Messrs. Hartley and Co. give a line of looking-glasses; the Brothers Phillips, of Charing-cross, give a handsome clock—thus holding the mirror up to nature, and representing the living head of the college, who was not for an age, but for all time. A Bordeaux merchant promises a fine gift of bordeaux; a rich Jamaica proprietor, with an uncommon liking for stage volunteers, a gift of old Jamaica rum and of old Jamaica sugar; an old East India Captain who has often touched at Madeira boldly comes forward with a gift of unmistakable madeira that in his ship's hold has often rounded the Cape; Unicorn Scotchman of the true type is ready with undeniable Glenlivet; an Erin-go-bragh Pat, of the same noble fraternity of feeling, is as ready with the ample produce of a well-known still. Surely the college must now have taken root. We are ready to enrol, and with such fascinations as these, for a long old age.

Sir Hans Sloane

Gave coins to Mead and butterflies to Sloane.

Who has not heard of Sir Hans, the founder of the British Museum, of Hans-place, Sloane-street, and of the long-mixed race of the Cadogan family? Well, here at Chelsea, near to Sir Thomas More and to Thomas Carlyle, Hans Sloane rests, and to decipher more than one line on his monument is a something that neither Rawlinson nor Layard seems likely to accomplish. But a greater man than Sloane has just been exposed from his long century of a grave to the ken of Cockneydom. Nor does Cheselden—

I'll do what Mead and Cheselden advise—

lie under his large and expensive altar-tomb far from Sir Hans. Very quiet, indeed, did the great Cheselden lie in Chelsea Hospital burying-ground. He was placed there little conscious of his fate; and some twenty years ago a man little inferior to Cheselden, Sir Everard Home, was laid by his side. Now, thanks to a few London improvements, Cheselden lies, almost as a suicide, near the high road, and Sir Everard Home is not far from him—men very useful and brilliant in their generation, and not to be forgotten.

Samuel of Bolt-court, and now of the universal world, was wrong when he said, a little before his death, that Fairfax's "Tasso" would not be reprinted, now that Hoole had given us an enduring translation. Some five editions have been given to the world since Johnson made this assertion; and Mr. Willmott, who enjoys poetry, no one more so, has just put forth a cheap reprint of old Fairfax that will delight all who love a book the appearance of which forms a glory in the long and never-to-be-admired-enough reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The "Enbrugh gentry" have been rendering timely and ample honours to our two veteran landscape-painters—Clarkson Stanfield and David Roberts. Only as late as last week the Royal Scottish Academy got up and carried out a noble dinner to "Stanny" of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and to "Davie" of Stockbridge, abutting upon Edinburgh. The prince of living portrait-painters was in the chair—Watson Gordon—the Scottish Sir Joshua; nay, better still, the Sottish Vandyke. Both guests spoke like prophets in drink; and Aytoun of the Cavaliers is said to have shone in a way that would have warmed the heart of Wilkie and gladdened the e'e of Sir Walter Scott. What can Cockneydom say to our two Vanderveldes and Canalettis, as they condescend to return southward without touching at Berwick-upon-Tweed? We shall be glad once more to grasp the hands of Clarkson Stanfield, Esq., R.A., and of David Roberts, Esq., R.A.

What is Mr. Hunter about? What is Joseph Hunter of the Antiquaries, and of English literature, about? In *Fraser* of this month there is an article on *Sylvester* Du Bartas that is very pleasant to read; at the same time pleasantly reminding us of a little book which Mr. Hunter has long promised us touching "Jo Sylvester." Mr. Hunter is so accomplished an antiquary—rich to overflowing in materials for English history and English biography—we sigh when we think, season after season, term-time after term-time, month after month, that Mr. Hunter is still a recluse, and that the printer's devil from his old friend in Parliament-street has ceased to become a constant caller at the Ride, or elsewhere. Will Mr. Hunter allow us to remind him that the notes of Leland, of Aubrey, of Vertue, of Baker, and of Cole have been but imperfectly turned to any good account, and that a skilled antiquary is the only skilled person to turn his own manuscript materials to a permanent hereafter?

The Atlantic Cable.—Mr. Henley, the electrical engineer, has published an able and most interesting report on the state of the Atlantic cable. He states that the results of his experiments lead him to the conclusion that the cable had been seriously injured about 300 miles from Valencia. He expresses an opinion that the fault existed in the cable before it was submerged, and that it should have been tested in water during its manufacture. He has put his large magnetic machine in operation with a view to transmit messages to Newfoundland, but he will not know whether they have been received until intelligence comes from the colony by the ordinary route. He does not believe that the defect will be found near the shore, but he recommends that fifteen miles of the cable should be taken up and tested. Any attempt to raise the cable in the deep soundings would, in his judgment, cause its destruction. Finally, Mr. Henley does not despair of making the cable workable, provided that it does not get worse.

Antiquities.—A fine mosaic having been found last month at Blanzy-les-Fismes, the Council-General of the Aisne voted a sum of money to defray the expense of excavations, in hopes of further discoveries. The *Journal de l'Aisne* gives the following account of the result up to the present time. On the north-west of the ground excavated there has been discovered the foundation of a circular wall, which had been formerly faced with marble. This foundation has been found to be that of a hemicycle, the floor of which in mosaic is complete and in good preservation. After the mosaic had been laid bare and washed, there were visible on the right an elephant, a stag, and a horse among trees. In the centre was a figure in a sitting posture playing on a lyre, and on the left, also among the trees, a wild boar, a panther, and a bear. On the right and left of the human figure are large trees, full of birds of all sizes, and with plumage of the most brilliant colours. This piece is intended to represent Orpheus taming the wild beasts by the tones of his lyre. Orpheus wears the Phrygian cap, and a mantle of a reddish colour falls over his shoulders. The head is well formed, but the hands are less perfect. None of the other objects usually found among old Roman ruins have yet been discovered. The workmen are now engaged in the removal of this work of art, which is the most delicate and most perilous part of the operation.

THE NEW EAST INDIA COUNCIL.



THE EAST INDIA COUNCIL.

By the Act of Parliament which came into effect on the 1st of September last it is provided that the splendid empire raised by the East India Company during the last and the present century should be transferred to Queen Victoria, and that henceforth India should be governed directly in her Majesty's name. The Board of Control is abolished, together with its President; so also is the Honourable Court of Directors, and its Secret Committee, its canvasses, and its patronage; and all the property that once belonged to Cannon-row and Leadenhall-street has become vested in the Crown.

The administration of India is now confided to a fourth Secretary of State, assisted by a Council for India, consisting of fifteen members, seven of whom, in the first instance, are chosen by the Court of Directors out of their own body, and the rest nominated by the Crown. It is provided that of the entire number "the major part" must have served or resided for ten years in India, either in a civil or in a military capacity. The members of the Council of India are incapable of sitting in Parliament, and enjoy a salary of £1200 a year, with retiring pensions of £500 after ten years of service. The Council has been distributed into Committees by the Secretary of State, who is ex-officio President of the Council, and who, if he see reason to differ from the opinions of his Council, is bound to place on record the grounds of his dissent. The appointments of Governor-General of India and Governors of Presidencies, which have hitherto been made by the East India Directors, subject to her Majesty's approval, are henceforth to be made by her Majesty under her Royal sign-manual.

The election held at the India House on the 9th of August resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen on part of the old Directors:—Mr. R. D. Mangles, M.P., Mr. Charles Mills, Captain John Shepherd, Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., Mr. Elliot Macnaghten, Captain W. J. Eastwick, and Mr. H. T. Prinsep. Her Majesty has since been pleased to nominate Sir H. Rawlinson, Sir Proby T. Cautley, Sir H. C. Montgomery, Mr. W. Arbuthnot, Mr. J. P. Willoughby, Sir John Lawrence, and Sir R. J. Hussey Vivian.

LORD STANLEY.

Of the new Secretary of State for India, and ex-officio President of the India Council, we have so recently given a Portrait and a memoir (see ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 907, March 13, 1858), that we need only add to it the fact that on the resignation of Lord Ellenborough, in May last, his Lordship resigned the Colonies into the hands of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, and became President of the Board of Control. The latter board merged into the Council of State for India, the result of a bill to that effect introduced by Lord Stanley during the late Parliamentary Session, and which received the Royal assent in July last.

SIR FREDERICK CURRIE, BART.,

late Chairman of the Board of East India Directors, and now appointed Vice-President of the India Council, is a man whose Indian career has been marked by more than ordinary distinction.

Sir Frederick Currie is the third son of the late Mark Currie, Esq., of Upper Gatton, Surrey, afterwards of Hayes, in the county of Middlesex, and was born the 3rd of February, 1799. He received his education, under Dr. Russell, at the Charterhouse, where he was the schoolfellow of Havelock, Thirlwall, Grote, and several other distinguished individuals. Thence he was removed to Haileybury, where his career was one of great promise. He entered the Civil Service on the Bengal establishment in 1817, and rose gradually through the various steps of promotion. Having held some posts in the judicial and revenue departments in 1839, he became Secretary to the Governor-General of the North-west Provinces.

Sir Frederick Currie was appointed Secretary to the Government of India in 1842, and accompanied Lord Hardinge in his campaign across the Sutlej in 1845 and the following spring. In his despatch to the Secret Committee, dated from the camp at Ferozepore, December 31, 1845, the Governor-General thus expressed himself:—"I owe great obligations to the Chief Secretary to the Government, Frederick Currie, Esq., who during all the various, and sometimes conflicting, duties in which I have been engaged, has given me his sound advice and active aid; sometimes accompanying me in the field, and at all times evincing the coolest judgment, and exhibiting the resources of his experience to the great advantage of the Company's service." Sir Frederick's services were again acknowledged in the general orders in the February following; and he was afterwards deputed to conduct the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh in state from his palace to the citadel of Lahore, and to arrange the treaty of Umritsir. He was appointed a member of the Supreme Council at Calcutta in November, 1846, and held that post until 1848. He sat as an ordinary member of Council from March, 1849, down to the year 1853. He was created a Baronet December 17, 1846, immediately after the battles of the Sutlej. He returned to England towards the close of the year 1853, and in the following month of April was nominated by her Majesty's Government one of the Court of East India Directors. He was chosen Chairman of the Company last year, and held that appointment until the cessation of the functions of that body, on the 1st of September last.

Sir F. Currie has been three times married: first, in 1820, to Susannah, eldest daughter of J. P. Larkins, Esq., of the E.I.C. service, who died in 1832; second, in 1834, Lucy Elizabeth, daughter of R. M. Bird, Esq., of the Civil Service, who died in 1835; and, thirdly, in 1841, Katharine Maria, eldest daughter of G. P. Thompson, Esq., also of the same service. His eldest son, and heir to his title, Frederick Larkins, is in holy orders.

WILLIAM URQUHART ARBUTHNOT, ESQ.,

late of Madras, is a brother of Sir William Keith Arbuthnot, Bart., being the fifth son of the late Sir William Arbuthnot, who was raised to the baronetcy whilst holding the Lord Provostship of Edinburgh, on the occasion of George IV.'s visit to the city in 1824. His mother was Anne, daughter of John Alves, Esq., of Shipland. He was born in 1807, and at an early age went out to Madras as a cadet in the Civil Service, from which he retired and went into business as a merchant at Madras. He returned to England a few years since, having realised a large fortune, but his name had not in any way come before the public until he was recently nominated a member of the India Council. He is married to a daughter of General Taylor, of the Madras Army, by whom he has a family of three sons and four daughters. Mr. Arbuthnot is highly connected; one of his brothers being married to a daughter of Viscount Gough, and another to a daughter of Lady Mary Hay.

SIR PROBY THOMAS CAUTLEY, K.C.B.,

of the Bengal Artillery, is a son of the Rev. Thomas Cautley, Rector of Roydon and Stratford St. Mary's, Suffolk, by a daughter of the Rev. C. Proby. He was born at Roydon, near Hadleigh, Suffolk, in 1802, and received his early education at the Charterhouse, but ultimately proceeded to Addiscombe, and entered the Bengal Artillery in 1819. He was actively employed in the field during the years 1820 and 1821, in the reduction of numerous forts in the kingdom of Oude. In 1825 and the following year we find him serving at the seige of Bhurtpore. He subsequently altered his line of action, and was employed as a civil engineer on the eastern Jumna Canal in the North-west Provinces of India. He was ultimately the projector and the executor of the great Ganges Canal Works, which were opened in April, 1854, and to which Lord Dalhousie alludes in his able minute on resigning his government of India in February, 1855. Sir Proby T. Cautley is well known also in the scientific world, and as having carried on extensive researches, in conjunction with Dr. Falconer, in the fossil remains in the Sewlik hills, on which subject, as well as on other questions relating to palæontology, he has written numerous papers published in the transactions of learned societies. He has presented to the British Museum an extensive collection of fossil mammalia from the Punjaub, duplicates of which are in the museum at the East India House. In 1838 Sir Proby Cautley married Frances, daughter of P. Bacon, Esq., from whom, however, he was divorced in 1850.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM JOSEPH EASTWICK,

late Deputy-Chairman of the East India Company, is a son of R. W. Eastwick, Esq. of Thurloe-square, Brompton. He was born in 1808; was educated at Winchester College, and went out to Bombay as a Cadet in 1827. His first service was with the field force under General Welch, at Kolapore, and in the Southern Mahratta Country. Having passed with credit the examinations in Hindoostanee and Persian, he was successively Quartermaster and Interpreter and Adjutant of his regiment, and filled various other acting staff situations, until he was transferred to the political department as First Assistant to the Resident in Scinde. In that capacity he was attached to the army of Lord Keane, and in 1838 accompanied it through the territories of Lower and Upper Scinde, forming the medium of communication with the native authorities, and being actively employed in the collection of supplies and carriage for the troops. Under the orders of Sir Henry Pottinger he was intrusted with the negotiation of the treaty of 1839 with the Ameers of Hyderabad, by which the Indus was thrown open to commercial enterprise, free of all imposts and vexatious interference. During several months he held political charge of the disturbed districts at the foot of the Bolan Pass, constituting the base of our military operations in Affghanistan. Finally, he was appointed Acting Resident in Scinde, and received the official approbation of the Governor-General for the manner in which he conducted the important duties intrusted to his charge at Hyderabad. Soon afterwards severe illness forced him to quit his station; and, having in vain endeavoured to recruit his health on the Neilgherry Hills, he was compelled to visit England a second time on sick certificate. It was at this period he was offered the appointment of Secretary of Legation to Sir Henry Pottinger, then about to proceed to China. The following is an extract from the recorded opinion of Sir Henry Pottinger of his merits and services, dated 1st July, 1845:—"Of Captain Eastwick's merits and abilities as a public man I may, perhaps, here mention, as the best proof of my estimation, that he was the first gentleman to whom my thoughts turned, and for whose services I applied to Government, on my appointment to proceed to China as Plenipotentiary, in 1841, and I then deeply regretted that my friend's ill health prevented him from accompanying me." "Captain Eastwick was for many years associated with me in the public service in India, and it was then that I had constant favourable opportunities of appreciating that combination of judgment, firmness, and conciliation, as well as that patient kindness and forbearance towards the natives of India of all ranks and classes, which now render me (independently of considerations of private friendship) most desirous of seeing him enrolled amongst the members of that influential body, on whose deliberations and proceedings so much of the destinies of our Indian Empire, and the welfare and advancement of one hundred millions of our fellow-men, may, without the least exaggeration, be said to depend." In 1847 Captain Eastwick was elected to a seat in the East India Direction, and in 1858 was appointed to the office of Deputy-Chairman. His brother, Professor Eastwick, late of Haileybury College, is well known in the literary world for his profound and extensive knowledge of the Oriental language, as the translator of Bopp's "Comparative Grammar," and of various standard Hindoostanee and Persian works, and as the editor of the entertaining and instructive "Autobiography of Lootfullah," which affords a remarkable picture of the inner life of a Mohammedan gentleman, and of the manners, customs, and modes of thought of the natives of India.

SIR JAMES WEIR HOGG, BART.,

for many years M.P. for Beverley, Honiton, &c., having taken a prominent part in discussions relating to Indian affairs in Parliament during the last twenty years, is one of the East India Directors whose names are most familiar to the ears of our readers. He is a member of a respectable family settled for some generations in the county of Antrim. He is the eldest son of the late Mr. William Hogg, of Lisburn, and afterwards of Belmont, in the county of Antrim, by the daughter of James Dickey, Esq., of Dunmore, in the same county. He was born at Stoneyford, in the above county, in 1790, and was called to the Bar in Ireland. Accordingly, Mr. Hogg had scarcely been called when he proceeded to Calcutta, where he practised as a barrister with much success, and eventually held the office of Registrar of the Supreme Court, then one of the most highly-paid offices in India, as being the Court which took cognizance of the administration to the effects of all persons who died intestate or otherwise, much in the same manner as the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

In June, 1833, Mr. Hogg returned to England with an ample fortune, and in December, 1834, was returned M.P. for Beverley at the head of the poll, as a supporter and follower of Sir Robert Peel, to whose policy and fortunes he zealously adhered throughout. He was rechosen at Beverley in 1841, and represented Honiton from 1847 down to the general election of last year, when he was an unsuccessful candidate. He was first chosen a Director of the Court of Proprietors in 1839, and has twice served the office of Chairman. At the abolition of the old Court of Directors he was one of the Political and Military Committee.

Sir James Hogg was raised to the Baronetcy by Sir Robert Peel in 1846, just previous to his retirement from office. In 1822 he married Mary, second daughter of Samuel Swinton, Esq., of Swinton, Berwickshire, then in the Bengal Civil Service, by whom he has a large family. His eldest son, who is Lieutenant-Colonel in the 1st Life Guards, has recently married the eldest daughter of the Hon. Colonel E. G. Douglas-Pennant, M.P., brother of the late Earl of Morton.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.

Of Sir John Lawrence, too, a complete memoir has been given so recently (see ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for August 14) that we need not do more than refer our readers to it for full information as to his brilliant career.

MR. ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN,

formerly of the Indian Bar, ex-Chairman of the Company, is the fourth son of the late Sir Francis Workman Macnaghten, formerly Chief Justice of Calcutta, by Letitia, eldest daughter of the late Sir W. Dunkin, of Clogher, sometime a Judge in the same Presidency, and consequently brother of the late Sir William Macnaghten, Envoy at the Court of Shah Shooja ool Moolk, who was so treacherously murdered at Cabool, December 24, 1841; and also of Mr. Francis Macnaghten, of the Bengal Civil Service, sometime Secretary to the Board of Trade, and third Government Agent at Calcutta.

Mr. Elliot Macnaghten was for many years an officer of the Supreme Court at Calcutta. He returned to England in 1839. He was elected a Director of the Hon. East India Company in 1842, and filled the office of Chairman in 1852-53.

Mr. Macnaghten was born April 1, 1807, and married, in 1833, Miss Isabella Law. He inherits great legal acumen from his father, who was a Judge of the Supreme Court at Madras from 1809 till 1815, and at Calcutta from that date till his retirement in 1825. He was created a Baronet in the following year, having assumed the additional name and arms of Workman. In 1832 he succeeded to to the Chieftanship of the clan or sept of Macnaghten, and to the patrimonial estate of his brother, the late Edmund Alexander Macnaghten, of Beardeville, many years M.P. for Antrim, and an Irish Lord of the Treasury.

The sept of Macnaghten, in the county of Argyle, is acknowledged by the Highlanders (according to Nisbet) to be one of the oldest in the west of Scotland, and its members were for centuries involved in the political transactions of North Britain. They trace their origin to one Mr. Macnaughten, a man of rank and distinction in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, A.D. 1093. Of this family was Shane Dhu, third son of John Macnaughten of that ilk, and grandson of Sir Alexander Macnaghten, who fell at Flodden in 1513, who went over to Ireland as Secretary to his kinsman the Earl of Antrim, and settled there in 1580, and became the progenitor in a direct line of the gentleman whose career these remarks are intended to illustrate.

MR. ROSS DONELLY MANGLES,

ex-member for Guildford, and late Chairman of the East India Company, is a son of the late James Mangles, Esq., of Woodbridge, Surrey, who represented that borough on Reform principles in three successive Parliaments, from 1831 to 1837. He was born in 1801, and educated at Eton and Haileybury Colleges, whence he obtained his appointment as a writer in the Civil Service in Bengal, in April, 1819. Having arrived in India in the course of the following year, in September, 1821, we find him appointed Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners in the ceded and conquered provinces, and, just a year later, Acting Collector of Government Duties and Customs at Furruckabad. In January, 1832, he was placed in revenue charge of the northern pergunnahs of the district of Bareilly, and six months afterwards became Assistant Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces. In the course of the next five years he filled in succession the posts of Acting Commissioner of Sunderbuns, Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces, Secretary to the Commissioner of Pegu and Ava, and Deputy Secretary to the Government in the Judicial and Territorial Departments.

Having visited Europe on sick certificate in 1828, he returned to India in November, 1831, and officiated for some time as Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue at the Presidency. Having spent a few months as Deputy Secretary to the Government in the General Department, and subsequently as Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, we find him, in February, 1833, Magistrate and Collector at Tipperah, from which he was transferred to the post of Magistrate and Collector of Customs and Land Revenue at Chittagong and Officiating Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue at Calcutta. In the November following he was promoted to the post of Magistrate and Collector at Agra, which he held for little more than a year, being appointed, in December, 1834, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. It is right to add that these appointments were nominally conferred upon him whilst he remained at Calcutta discharging the duties of this responsible post, to which no adequate salary was attached. In March following he became a member of the General Committee of Public Instruction and Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial and Revenue Departments. In October, 1837, he became Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Judicial and Revenue Departments, and Officiating Private Secretary to the Deputy Governor of Bengal in the same departments. In 1838 we find him a temporary member of the Sudder Board of Revenue at the Presidency. He returned to England early in 1839, and at the general election of 1841 he was returned at the top of the poll for the borough of Guildford, near which town he resides, at Woodbridge. He was chosen again, though he stood second on the poll, in July, 1847; and in 1852, and again in 1857, he stood at the head of the poll.

Mr. Mangles' career in India was marked by great ability and vigour, and was especially useful to the Government in the Revenue Department, which was his strong point. The fact that the Governor-General, in his capacity as Governor of the Lower Provinces, at that time had no Council to assist him, caused the administration of affairs to fall almost wholly into the hands of the Secretary; and it is no small testimony to the ability of the subject of these remarks that the natives in Bengal used to say that there were three English Lords over them, Lord Mangles, Lord Colvin, and Lord Auckland. Mr. Mangles is a learned and accomplished man, and has thought and read as well as written. He has contributed some of the most able articles to the *Edinburgh Review* on India and Indian affairs, and is the author of a "Vindication of the Honourable East India Company and their Government of Bengal from the Attacks of Messrs. Richards and Crawfurd," published in 1830.

Mr. Mangles, we believe, was a Director of the New Zealand Company, and is a Deputy-Lieutenant for the city of London. He has been for many years a Director of the East India Company, of which he was Chairman last year, when he handed over the chair to Sir Frederick Currie. In Parliament Mr. Mangles is a strong Liberal, and has supported the Ballot, the admission of Jews to Parliament, and the abolition of Church-rates. He married, in 1830, a daughter of the late George Newcome, Esq.

MR. CHARLES MILLS

is, and has been for many years, a partner in the large banking house of Glyn and Co., Lombard-street, and is the senior Director of the East India Company, having been first elected in August, 1822. His father, the late Mr. William Mills, of Bisterne, near Ringwood, Hants, had been for some time an East India Director; and we believe that we are not wrong in asserting that he was offered a Commissionership under Mr. Fox's India Bill of 1784, but declined the honour. Mr. Charles Mills is on the Committee for Finance and Home Affairs, and the third member of the Secret Committee, the other two being the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman. Though of such long standing on the Direction, and though most active and energetic, Mr. Mills has never aspired to the Chairmanship of the East India Company. Mr. Mills was born in the year 1792, and married, in 1825, a daughter of R. H. Cox, Esq. He is a cousin of Mr. Arthur Mills, M.P. for Taunton.

SIR HENRY CONYNGHAM MONTGOMERY, BART.,

late Secretary to the Government, and Member of Council at Madras, is a gentleman who has served in some high posts with credit. He is the eldest son of the late Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart., an officer of high distinction in the war with Tippoo Saib, and afterwards Inspecting Field Officer of Yeomanry and Volunteers in the county of Donegal, and some time M.P. for the boroughs of Yarmouth and St. Michael's. He was born in 1803, and succeeded to his father's title in 1830. He married, in 1826, Leonora, daughter of General Pigot. Sir Henry Montgomery, who has only recently returned to England, was formerly on the staff in Ireland, and represents a branch of the family of the Earl of Eglinton who settled two or three centuries ago in the north of Ireland as "soldiers of fortune;" and, by sustaining the English interest there, obtained large grants of land in Down, Donegal, Fermanagh, Monaghan, and Cavan.

MR. HENRY THOBY PRINSEP

is a man of mark in all that regards India. By those who know him personally he is described as a perfect encyclopædia of Indian information, which he will doubtless make as available in his new position as he has hitherto done. He has held a long series of high and responsible offices in almost every department, and was for five years a member of Council under Lords Auckland, Hardinge, and Ellenborough. He is also a good linguist, and more especially remarkable as one of the best Persian scholars of the present day. He comes of a family which has been long and honourably connected with India. His father, the late Mr. John Prinsep, Alderman of London, and some time M.P. for Queenborough during the Administrations of Mr. Addington and Mr. Pitt, was well known as a writer on Indian subjects. His brothers, too, have inherited a share of their father's ability. One, the late Mr. James Prinsep, formerly Secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, has done more to extend any other individual now alive. The results of his researches have recently been given to the world in the shape of two handsome octavo volumes, entitled "Indian Antiquities" (Murray, 1858), edited by Mr. Thomas. The other brother, Mr. Charles R. Prinsep, a barrister in India, and formerly of the Middle Temple, is known to fame as the translator of "Say's Political Economy." Mr. H. T. Prinsep himself is the author not only of several able pamphlets on Indian questions which have arisen from time to time, but also of various statistics of a most valuable kind, published in the Asiatic Society's Journal, and of two very interesting and valuable works of a less ephemeral character. We allude to his "Origin of the Sikh Power in the Punjaub, and Political Life of the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh," and to his "Narrative of the Political and Military Transactions of British India under the Administration of the Marquis of Hastings between the years 1813 and 1818." This work was published by Murray in 1820, in one volume, quarto; and a second edition, in two volumes, octavo, appeared in 1825. For the compilation of this latter work (which is of high authority) Mr. Prinsep had great opportunities, as, on the first occasion of that Governor-General leaving the Presidency, he was selected as one of his suite, and was attached to his secretariat during the tour.

He was reappointed to the same office on Lord Cornwallis's second progress westward, when he took the field in person. Mr. Prinsep's design in this work (to borrow his own words) was "to trace out the political transactions of India, from the origin of the hostile spirit among the Mahratta Powers down to the final crisis of the season 1817 and 1818; to relate the operations of that season, and to explain, as far as possible, the settlement resulting therefrom."

Mr. Prinsep was born, we believe, in the year 1790, and received his early education at Haileybury College. His rank as a writer dates from May, 1808. Arriving in India in the following year, he was appointed Assistant in the office of the Registrar of the Sudder Dewanney and Nizamut Adawlut. In 1811 he became Officiating Assistant to the Magistrate at Moorshehabad, and Officiating Registrar of the City Court, and subsequently Assistant to the Collector of Burdwan. In 1812 he was transferred as Registrar, first to Zillah Agra, and subsequently to Zillah Backergunge. In the June of the following year we find him Acting Assistant to the Judge, and Preparer of Reports of the Sudder Dewanney and Nizamut Adawlut. In 1814 he became Assistant to the Secretary to the Governor-General, and to the Registrar of the Sudder Dewanney and Nizamut Adawlut. During the next two years he was nominated Superintendent of Lawsuits and Superintendent Remembrancer of Legal Affairs. In 1817 he accompanied the Governor-General (as we have already mentioned) in his tour to the Upper Provinces. In 1819 he was sent on a deputation into the district of Burdwan. In 1820 he was appointed Secretary to the Committee of Records, and to the Government in the Persian Department. In 1822 he became Officiating Secretary to the Government in the Judicial Department, and shortly afterwards was appointed to complete a new code of customs law for India. In 1823 he was nominated a member of the Commission for investigating the charges against Mr. Chippendall, and also of the General Committee on Public Instruction. After two years of furlough to Europe, in 1826, on his return to India, he became Officiating Secretary in the Territorial Department, and Agent to the Governor-General in the Saugur and Nerbudda Territory, though he does not appear to have proceeded thither, as almost before he could have done so we find him acting as Secretary to the Government in the General Department. In 1830 he accompanied the Governor-General, the late Lord William Bentinck, on his tour through the Western Provinces. In 1834 he was made Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government, and Secretary to the Government of India and Bengal in the General, Foreign, and Financial Departments. In March, 1835, he was temporarily appointed a member of the Supreme Council; but resumed his former post towards the close of the year. In 1837 Lord Auckland appointed him Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Secret and Political Departments, and Officiating President of the Law Examination Committee. In February, 1840, he became Third Ordinary Member of the Council of India, and a member of the General Committee of Public Instruction. In 1842 he became President of the Council of Education. In the March of the following year he resigned office as a member of Council, and proceeded to Europe, having already retired on the usual pension. Shortly after reaching England Mr. Prinsep naturally sought the honour of a seat in Parliament, and also on the Board of East Indian Directors, for which his long and meritorious services admirably qualified him. He was more successful in the latter than in the former effort, for in May, 1844, he was an unsuccessful candidate in the Conservative interest for the Kilmarnock Borough District, against Mr. E. P. Bouverie; in July, 1845, for Dartmouth, against the late Mr. J. Somes; and at the general election of 1847, for Dover, against Sir George Clerk, Bart. In March, 1851, on the elevation of Sir John Hobhouse to a peerage, he was elected for Harwich by a majority of five votes over Mr. R. W. Crawford, now M.P. for the city of London, but was unseated on petition, not being able to prove his qualification, and, a new writ being issued, lost his election by a majority of six, so that his Parliamentary career is comprised in a space of less than two months. He was elected an East India Director in 1850; and when, in 1854, the Government reduced the number of directors from twenty-four to eighteen, Mr. Prinsep was one selected by that body as a member of the new Court. Mr. Prinsep is married to Sarah, sister of the Countess Somers, and daughter of James Pattle, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, by whom he has a family of three sons and one daughter.

SIR HENRY CRESWICKE RAWLINSON, K.C.B.,

late Lieutenant-Colonel in the Bombay Army, and ex-member for Reigate, is a gentleman of far greater Persian and Assyrian than Indian experience, and enjoys a world-wide celebrity on account of the zeal and ability which he has exhibited in deciphering the cuneiform inscriptions of Assyria, Persia, and Babylonia. He is a son of Abram Tysack Rawlinson, Esq., of Chadlington, Oxon (whose father was some time M.P. for Lancaster), by the daughter and coheir of Henry Creswicke, Esq., of Moreton, Worcestershire, the last representative of that family. He was born at Chadlington in 1810, and received his education at Ealing, Middlesex. He entered the military service of the East India Company in 1826, and served in the Bombay Presidency until 1833, when he was appointed, with several other officers of his own standing, to the army of the Shah of Persia, in which country he served until 1839, having obtained the local rank of Major. He was appointed Political Agent at Candahar in 1840, and held that position through the Affghan war. In 1843 he was transferred to Bagdad as Political Agent in Turkish Arabia, where he subsequently became British Consul, and eventually Consul-General. In 1851 he was made Lieut.-Colonel in Turkey. In 1856 he formally retired from the East India Service, and in the same year was nominated one of the East India Directors by the Crown. Sir Henry Rawlinson is well known as the author of numerous papers on Eastern Antiquities in the Royal Geographical Journal, and the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of London, and as the discoverer of the method of deciphering and interpreting the cuneiform inscriptions of the early Eastern empires. For these contributions to antiquarian and scientific knowledge he was made a Fellow of the Royal Society, an Honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, a Chevalier of the Order of Merit in Prussia, a Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, an Honorary Member of the Academy of Munich, and a Member of the Geographical and Asiatic Societies of Germany and of numerous other literary and scientific associations. He was also made a Knight of the First Class of the Persian Order of the Lion and the Sun for his services in that country, whilst his services in Affghanistan were recognised by the bestowal of the Knighthood of the Doranee Empire, and he was made a Military Companion of the Bath for his services in Candahar. Sir Henry Rawlinson is unmarried. He was elected M.P. for Reigate in February last, as a supporter of Lord Palmerston, on a casual vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Hackblock, against whom he had stood an unsuccessful contest in the previous April. Sir Henry Rawlinson is engaged with Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson in contributing his stores of Eastern knowledge as illustrations of a new translation of "Herodotus," by his brother, the Rev. George Rawlinson, late Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford, in four volumes octavo, now in the course of publication by Murray.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ROBERT J. HUSSEY-VIVIAN, K.C.B.

of the Madras Army, is a near relative, we believe, of the late General Sir R. Hussey, afterwards Lord, Vivian. He was born at Arundel, Sussex, in 1802, and received the early part of his education at Dr. Burney's Military College at Gosport, from which he was subsequently transferred to other seminaries at Beauvais, Dresden, &c. In 1818 he entered the military service at Madras, and rose by gradual steps of promotion until he became a Major-General, in 1854. For five years previously he had acted as Adjutant-General of the Madras Army, where he bore the reputation of an able and high-minded officer. His name, however, will be more familiar to the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS as having commanded the Turkish Contingent in the East during part of the Crimean war. Soon after the conclusion of the peace he returned to England, and shortly afterwards was nominated by the Government one of the now defunct Board of East India Directors. Sir Robert married, in 1846, the widow of Captain Gordon, of the Madras Army.

MR. JOHN POLLARD WILLOUGHBY,

the ex-member for Leominster, is one of the ablest men who ever had a share in the administration of the Bombay Presidency. He is next brother and heir presumptive to Sir Henry Pollard Willoughby, Bart., of Baldon House, Oxon, being the third son of the late Christopher Willoughby, Esq., of Baldon, who was created a Baronet in 1794. His mother was a daughter of the late Maurice Evans, Esq. He was born in 1799, and was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and, after having served for a short time in the Royal Navy, during which he saw some active service in the American war, went to Haileybury. Having obtained a nomination from the late Mr. George Tierney, M.P., then of the Board of Control, he entered the Bombay Civil Service, in which he rose rapidly by the force of his own merit. Owing to circumstances which are not of unfrequent occurrence in India, he found himself placed at a very early age in most responsible posts. Amongst others, being nominated Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, he was frequently sent on deputations to the native princes, and officiated as Resident at Baroda, and was subsequently appointed Political Agent in Guzerat and in Katiawar. On resigning this appointment in 1851 he was presented with a splendid testimonial in recognition of his services in the suppression of infanticide. An engraving of this testimonial will be found in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of March 25, 1854. It is an event in his life to which Mr. Willoughby may well look back with satisfaction; for, as the poet says,

Peace hath its victories as well as war.

From the first he evinced a disposition to try what could be effected by conciliatory measures with the aboriginal mountain tribes, who, if they were robbers, were robbers only because they were outcasts from society. By adopting this course of policy towards the Bheels and other tribes of a similar character he succeeded in reducing to obedience and to peaceful pursuits large numbers, and in making them good subjects. It should be added that in this line of conduct he was supported and imitated by Sir James Outram, Colonel Dickson, Colonel Hall, and other officers of note. Mr. Willoughby never held any judicial posts, but was mainly employed in diplomatic and political affairs. He was many years Secretary to the Government at Bombay, and ultimately member of Council. In both of those positions he maintained the high character which he had previously earned for administrative ability. It is particularly to be noticed in his career that he always encouraged merit and industry, and would never deal lightly with indolence or delinquency. He retired from the service in 1851, and was one of the gentlemen first nominated by the Crown to seats at the Board of East India Direction in April, 1854. In April of last year he was chosen one of the members for Leominster, and is classed in "Hardwicke's House of Commons" as a Liberal Conservative. Mr. Willoughby has been twice married: his present wife is a daughter of T. Hawkes, Esq., late M.P. for Dudley.

We hope to be able to complete in an early Number the Portraits of the Members of the India Council, by giving that of Captain Shepherd, who is at present, we regret to say, too seriously indisposed to have his likeness taken.

We are indebted to Mr. Mayall, of Regent-street, for the photographs from which eight of the accompanying Portraits were taken—namely, those of Lord Stanley, Sir Probyn Cautley, Captain Eastwick, Mr. Charles Mills, Sir H. Montgomery, Mr. Prinsep, Sir H. Rawlinson, General Sir R. Vivian, Mr. Willoughby; and to Messrs. Maull and Polyblank for those of Mr. Arbuthnot and Mr. R. D. Mangles. The Portrait of Sir J. Hogg was taken from a lithograph, and that of Sir John Lawrence from a painting.

LORD CANNING'S DEFENCE OF HIS OUDE PROCLAMATION.—Two despatches from the pen of Lord Canning were published on Wednesday, containing his Lordship's defence and justification of the proclamation which he sent to the people of Oude. The first letter is an answer the despatch of Lord Ellenborough that condemned what the Governor-General had done, and the second is a reply to the vote of confidence that was sent to Lord Canning by the Directors of the East India Company. In both of these communications the Governor-General states the motives by which he was actuated in proclaiming that the landed property of Oude had become the inheritance of the Government of India, to be afterwards disposed of in the way deemed to be most advisable. Lord Canning begins by complaining that the Ellenborough despatch was made public in England three weeks before he received it, and by contending that it would increase the difficulties of the local Government. Speaking from a personal point of view, he next declares that he will not be led away from his duty by sneers or taunts, and that he will not give up his charge at a time of so much difficulty and danger by any act of his own. He proceeds to contend that the passages in the despatch which affirm that our right to rule Oude is disputable will only encourage rebellion. They will make that rebellious movement national which he thinks has not hitherto been of a national character. But what Lord Canning says in defence of the proclamation itself will be read with greater interest. He acknowledges that the proclamation was sweeping and uncompromising. He had gone to Allahabad to reside in order that he might judge of the feelings and temper of the Oude population, and he came to the conclusion that, while the ordinary punishment of death, transportation, and imprisonment should be dispensed with, it was necessary to proclaim as a fact, and not as a mere threat, that the landed estates of Oude now belonged to the Government, and he says it would have been impolitic to have specified the conditions of relaxation, because the talookdars who held land are usurping, because the old and legitimate proprietors of the soil had become rebels, and because it was necessary the Government should assume the position of being able to punish severely at the same time that it was ready to extend great mercy. A reference is made to the opposition of General Outram when the proclamation was sent to him for publication; and Lord Canning quotes from an antecedent memorandum of the General to show that a large measure of confiscation was recommended by Sir J. Outram himself. Lord Canning is further of opinion that the spirit in which the proclamation was written has been understood in Oude; and he refers to reports forwarded through Mr. Montgomery, the present Chief Commissioner, to show that if there were sufficient troops in the province the proclamation would lead to its intended results.

ROUTES TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.—We may mention, for the information of any who may intend to go out to the gold-fields, that, of the various routes thither, that by Panama is the quickest. The West India mail-packets start for the Isthmus on the 2nd and 17th of each month. The length of the voyage is twenty-two days. Trains run across to Panama every day, thence to San Francisco steamers take about fourteen days. Small steamers take the miner up to the Fraser, calling at Victoria for permits, &c., and land him at Fort Yule, 150 miles up the river, in the midst of the diggings. The second route is that overland, through Canada and the United States. Railways and steamers run as far at St. Paul's in Minnesota, and thence a distance of 1200 miles across the Rocky Mountains takes you to the diggings. Expeditions are being fitted out in Canada and the States for this route. Waggons pass the Rocky Mountains at the Kootanie Pass. The writer remembers a miner, in the Californian fever days, going across alone on foot, and trundling his worldly goods in a wheelbarrow. The third route is, without change of conveyance, round Cape Horn.—*Fraser's Magazine for October.*

TRANSITION AGE OF TRAVEL.—Mrs. Arundel had enough to think of without reviewing the merits of the various retreats offered to the railway traveller; and willingly did she avail herself of this facile means of transit, which catches up the metropolitan from amid the bustle, and whirl, and roar of the great city, and with a scream and a rush sets him down in a solitary and silent nook by the sea. It occurs to me that the admiring references made by writers of our day to our means of locomotion may read (if we are lucky enough to be read at all) as the expression of a sort of childlike wonder and satisfaction. But future ages will be good enough, let us hope, to verify dates, and to notice that men who live in this present Donati Comet year have gone through the transition state of travel, have, in their youth, endured or enjoyed the old crawling and uncertain coach, and are revelling in the pleasure of first-class carriages and fifty miles an hour with the zest of a man who has been poor until middle life, and then comes into affluence. Our children, who first saw fresh fields and pastures now through the plate-glass of the corner of the railway carriage, will have none of this feeling; and if they write books—which Providence in its mercy prevent as far as may be—they will never emit any of these little gushings of gratitude for the iron roads. Besides, for aught that I or the British Association know, my grandsons may pay a fly-tax on their wings. *Gordian Knot for October.*

AN ICELANDIC ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.—On the occasion of her Majesty's late visit to Edinburgh a party of students who had just arrived from Iceland, on their way to complete their studies at the University of Copenhagen, witnessed the arrival of the Queen at Holyrood. In the evening they prepared an address to her Majesty in the Icelandic language. The son of the Governor of Iceland, on a visit to a gentleman in Edinburgh, headed the signatures; and, having carried the address the next morning to the Palace, it was presented to her Majesty, and a gracious reply has since been returned.

THE THEATRES, &c.

PRINCESS'.—This theatre reopened on Saturday, for Mr. Kean's farewell season as manager, with "The Merchant of Venice," which was received with the accustomed favour by a full and fashionable house. It will be succeeded by the tragedy of "King John," each being acted for a fortnight. This plan will be likewise adopted with the other dramatic revivals already produced; and, in addition, we are promised an entirely new archæological resuscitation in connection with Shakspeare's historical drama, "Henry V." We trust that the public will gather in support of the management. Great patronage is required to cover the great expense of these costly entertainments.

LYCEUM.—"The Hunchback" was performed on Monday for the benefit of the acting-manager, and was illustrated by the talents of Mr. Leigh Murray, Mrs. Charles Young, and Mr. Falconer—quite an original combination of the principal parts.

STANDARD.—On Saturday Mr. Charles Dillon performed *Hamlet* at this theatre. His engagement was limited to a single night. On Monday Madame Celeste appeared in the ever-verdant "Green Bushes." A selection of scenes from "The School for Scandal" followed, supported by the Boone children. These infant prodigies, though without the spontaneity of their Bateman predecessors, have great merit, and make the best of their evident good teaching. *Sir Peter Teazle* and his lady, in miniature, are decidedly amusing. Their performances concluded with a dance, which was capital.

GRECIAN THEATRE.—This place of amusement, hitherto regarded as a saloon, has, on account of the merit of its management, and certain extensions made in the edifice, combined with the express purpose of Mr. Conquest to cater henceforth for an intellectual audience, received the licence of the Lord Chamberlain as a theatre. It is therefore no longer a saloon. The pieces now performing are "The Physician's Wife" and "It's Never too Late to Mend"—the latter having run nearly a hundred nights. This is sufficient proof that the new "Royal Theatre" is surrounded with a numerous theatrical neighbourhood, as well capable by its numbers of supporting the drama in this locality as the extreme West-end. Let Sadler's Wells look to it.

THE YORK CIRCUIT.—The season at Leeds ended prosperously last week. On Friday "Romeo and Juliet" was performed for the benefit of Mr. Pritchard, who enacted the hero, the part of *Juliet* being well supported by Miss Edith Heraud. In the course of the week Mr. Pritchard distinguished himself greatly as *Masaniello*; when also Mrs. Pritchard, by the excellent manner in which she rendered the character of *Finella*, manifested the possession of pantomimic powers of the first order. On Monday the company appeared at Hull.

THE GREAT GLOBE.—Mr. Wyld has added another to the long line of dioramas which form a principal feature of attraction at this interesting and useful establishment. The subject is China, in twenty-six tableaux, from drawings and sketches by Lieut.-Colonel Kennedy, Colonel P. Anstruther, Lord Cochrane, Major Edwards, Captain Hall, R.N., and by various officers of the army and navy, native drawings, &c. Starting from the Island and Harbour of Hong-Kong, we visit all the principal scenes of the late war—the Bocca Tigris, the Bogue forts, Whampoa, the French Folly, Dutch Folly, Canton, Ningpo; the Peiho River, with the Chinese forts and defences; finishing with three views of Pekin, one external, and two internal. These pictures, as may be imagined, exhibit great variety of scenery and subject: some of them are very beautiful, and all, as works of art, are superior to many productions of the like kind which have been called into existence by the events of the times. At Ningpo the effects of a conflagration are realised with great vividness and power; and this is closely followed by another very successful effort representing the Chusan group of islands by moonlight. Canton, with its numerous gates, is laid out with great clearness before us; and the views of Pekin—the last seen successively under the effects of sunset, twilight, and moonlight—are really striking for the mass of objects comprised in them and the artistic treatment displayed in their production. Many of the pictures give occasion for the introduction of passages illustrative of the habits and customs of the Celestials; and the whole tour is expounded in a rather clever lecture of nearly an hour's duration, delivered with considerable point and marvellous fluency, by Mr. Jones.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOMETER: Minimum Read at 10 A.M.	Maximum Read at 10 P.M.	WIND: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	Inches
Sept. 29	30·020	58·1	57·1	·97	8	56·3	63·9	W.	202	·000
,, 30	29·766	63·1	53·8	·73	7	57·0	67·7	W.WSW.NW.	173	·000
Oct. 1	30·119	54·7	39·8	·60	6	40·0	64·9	SW. W.	257	·000
,, 2	30·124	57·1	48·1	·74	6	—	63·7	WSW. SW.	310	·000
,, 3	30·106	60·8	48·7	·66	4	50·3	65·8	WSW. W.	353	·000
,, 4	30·005	58·9	47·1	·67	9	52·9	64·3	SSW. SW.	306	·005
,, 5	29·915	50·6	43·9	·79	4	44·2	57·3	SW. W.	230	·000

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 6, 1858.

DAY.	Barometer at 9 A.M. 38 feet above level of sea, corrected and reduced.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.	Wet Bulb at 9 A.M.	Dry Bulb at 3 P.M.	Wet Bulb at 3 P.M.	Direction of Wind.	Amt. of Cloud (0-10)	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Sept. 30	30·064	67·2	52·8	60·6	60·2	57·1	66·1	61·4	SE.	2	0·000
Oct. 1	29·994	61·5	39·1	52·8	—	—	60·0	53·5	SW.	5	0·000
,, 2	29·987	62·6	50·5	57·0	57·3	54·7	61·7	54·9	SW.	5	0·000
,, 3	29·978	65·4	49·7	55·9	53·2	50·1	61·7	56·4	SW.	9	0·000
,, 4	29·937	65·3	52·7	57·6	54·8	51·7	63·8	57·1	S.	10	0·000
,, 5	29·776	57·3	42·3	49·8	52·3	49·1	52·1	50·7	SW.	5	0·175
,, 6	30·030	55·4	39·4	49·0	49·4	46·7	54·8	48·1	NW.	10	0·000

The range of temperature during the week was 27·8 degrees.

A sudden and violent storm took place on the afternoon of the 5th, accompanied by a considerable fall in the temperature. Three vivid flashes of lightning were seen at three p.m., and thunder followed rapidly. A little rain fell at the same time. The sky has generally been pretty clear. The wind has been blowing freshly at times from the S.W., and the temperature was low on the nights of the 30th of September and October 5th; on the latter occasion the wind was blowing keenly from the N.W. The sky was brilliantly clear early in the evening of the 5th, and the passage of the comet over Arcturus was beautifully seen between 6h. and 7h. p.m.

J. BRESN.

A TOURIST PARTY CROSSING THE MER DE GLACE.

MONT BLANC, the valley of Chamounix, and the Mer de Glace, are so inseparably associated in the minds of tourists that they are apt to forget that a large portion of the untravelled public does not at once comprehend the necessary connection of these vast natural features. Mr. Ruskin, with his marvellous perspicacity for the picturesque, has explained and described the Alpine structure in a way never done before; Professor Forbes and Dr. Tyndall have also thrown much light on glacier formation. We condense the hints from these authorities into the following brief summary:—

An enormous wall of granite from two to three miles high, and sloping to a base of ten or fifteen miles in width, towering up into peaks at irregular distances, stretches between Switzerland and Sardinia. The loftiest peak on the whole line, the highest in Europe, is Mont Blanc. This wall is broken up by gorges which, starting in diverging directions from the peaks, follow serpentine courses widening as they descend to the great valleys at the foot of the mountain chain. Snow masses accumulate on the mountain tops, then slide down into these huge natural drains, where by the combined action of melting and pressure they form ice—solid, deep rivers of ice—choking up these gorges, winding and sloping downwards, moving gradually and gradually onward, lower and lower, till the foremost row of dripping stalagmites, like the advanced line in a battle, is pushed out into the warm valley, where, melting under the summer heats, concentrated

and reflected by the mountain sides, it forms an impetuous torrent.

Of all the glaciers that cling to the flanks of Mont Blanc, like grisly hoary locks streaming down the furrowed neck of old Time, the longest is the Mer de Glace, which is said to run a course of fifteen miles. Inaccessible in many parts, at the point so often and so easily visited by tourists, the Montauvert, it is singularly abundant in the grand and picturesque. At this point, about 4000 feet above the village of Chamounix, and more than 7000 above the sea, you arrive at the glacier through a thick pine forest, and the dark green foliage seen from the ice relieves these crystalline masses, and stretches along sloping promontories that jut into the frozen sea. The glacier surface is anything but uniform, the change of situation to which it is subject affecting it in a variety of ways. By the great pressure of snow at its source, and by its own weight, it moves on slowly, but, clinging to the rocky sides of the mountain gorge, the middle part moves faster, and thus the ice is split into irregular curves, lengthening in the direction of the glacier. This accounts for the chasms, one of which is depicted in our Sketch, slanting downwards between the blue walls of ice, and probing to a depth of two, three, or four hundred feet. But when the ice river arrives at a more sudden declivity of the surface beneath, it then, like water, shows the violence of the convulsion to which it is subject. One part is urged more quickly forward, another clings to the backward portion, the main mass is rent in many directions, all regularity is lost, great fragments are jammed together or piled up by onward pressure; basaltic pillars are broken, lifted, heaped together in crystalline masses, and there frozen; large blocks tumble down the gaping fissures. So tumultuous, chaotic, and sea-like, as the name implies, is the glacier at this point, that soon, after quitting what may be called by analogy the shore or bank, the traveller, inclosed amid snow-crested masses of ice standing like stalagmites around him, loses sight of the track, or of the point where the glacier is accessible from the rock, and is apparently cut off from all possible access or egress. Such a station is represented in our Sketch.

"But," the reader is tempted to exclaim, "how fearfully dangerous! Can this really be a party of pleasure tourists?" We beg to assure them that it is so; that parties of English, French, German, Swiss, and Italians, daily cross the glacier in the summer months; that not only well-braced and strong-nerved men, but gentle women also, trust their tender limbs amid these peaks and gorges of thick-ribbed ice. Such is the enticement of novelty, such the excitement of a little danger, and so great the temptation to stand face to face with nature, in one of her grandest, strangest, and most wonderful aspects.

Let us note the individuals comprising our party of pleasure. Foremost in the group are a couple of German students, or young professors: with their studious temper they mingle a boyish hilarity and fun, as, on finding a loose block of ice conveniently near the chasm's edge, they heave, raise, and lever it over into the blue abyss; down it will tumble between the cerulean walls, splintering their surface and its own, jumping, rebounding from side to side, and breaking by the deep-heard reverberations the solemn hush of the nature around. To the left are a lady and gentleman resting a minute to look around them, while they wait till the guide, who is a little in the background helping a fair tourist across a cleft, resumes his station at the head as pilot of the party.



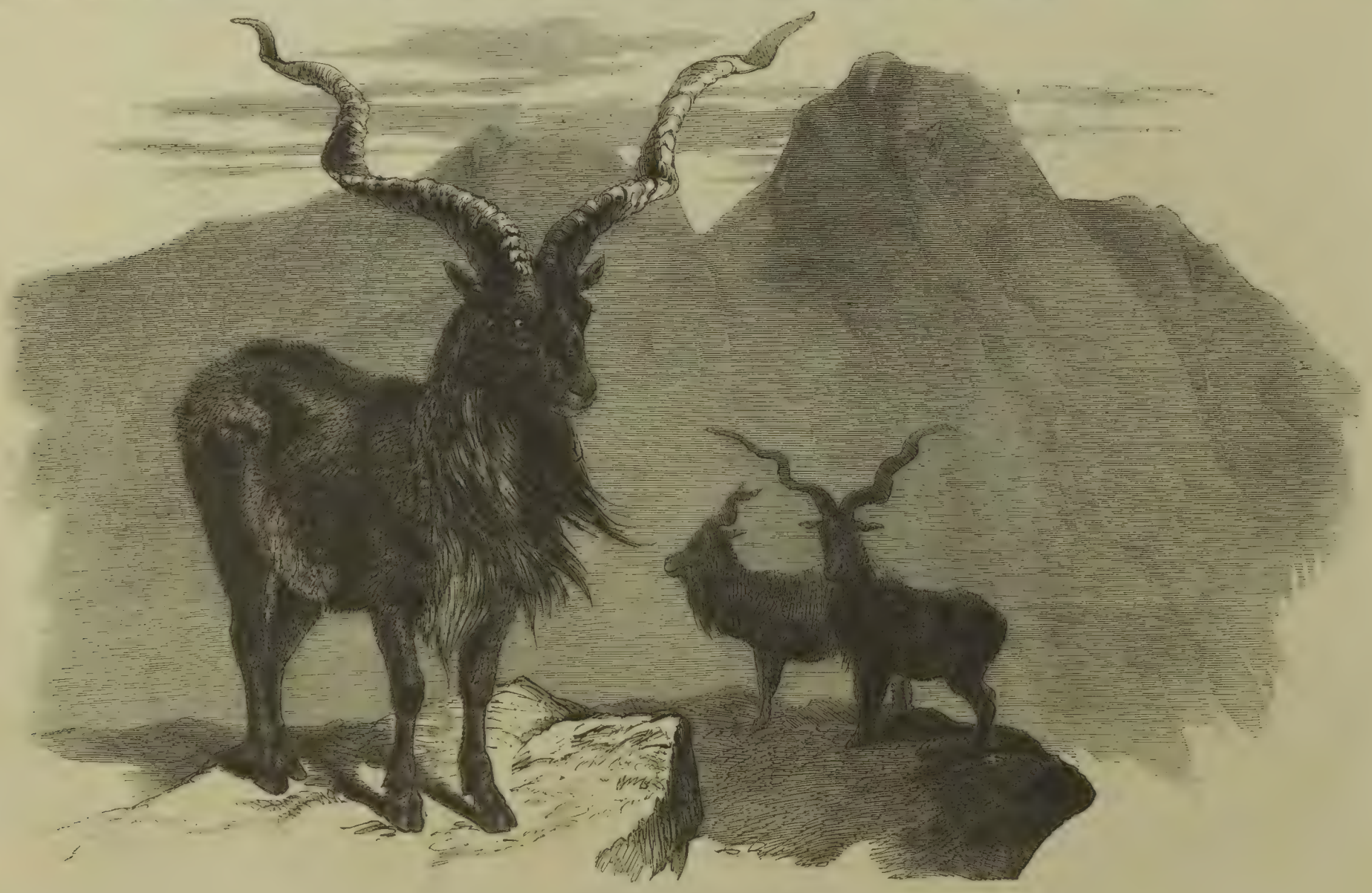
A PARTY OF TOURISTS CROSSING THE MER DE GLACE.

A peculiar elegance in the costume of the aforesaid lady and gentleman, and a somewhat dramatic air in the figure and pose of the latter, hint to us that they are French—Parisian probably: compared with the rest of the group, they remain genteelly indolent, and watch the exertions of the two Germans with an air of abstract interest. The lady, rather fatigued, does not scruple to crush her crinoline by taking a seat on a granite fragment, which, torn from some neighbouring pinnacle perhaps centuries ago, now rests on a bed of ice. Behind them a Turk's-capped tourist has lost his footing and comes sliding down, rather ungenteelly perhaps, "à la Russe." He has, however, chosen a safe spot to slip at, and will suffer no further damage beyond what his tailor can make good. And here we may remark that glacier travellers generally slip in safe places when they slip at all, which shows how potent is the instinct of self-preservation over nerve and limb. A little further in the background a young man supports the shuddering figure of a girl as they both peep awe-stricken into the chasm; these are English; they stand on the levelled top just snow-crusted of a wall of ice; the chasm slants beneath them. Further back is another lady glad enough to feel the rough grasp of the Savoyard guide in a moment of such need, while behind her comes the very caricature of timidity and caution—a tourist who would be glad enough to be well off this perilous roadway, and who wonders how he was ever tempted to come upon it. Three others, scrambling, striding, and leaping with the aid of their "alpenstoks," and occasionally of their limbs, in a quadrupedal fashion, bring up the rear of this winding caravan. The "alpenstock" (*Anglice*, alpine-stick) is almost indispensable on the glacier: its iron point bites firmly into the soft ice where the feet would otherwise often slip.

Twenty minutes of exertion, with mingled boldness and caution, will land our party safe on the other side, where by a pathway hewn in some parts in the face of the rock they will make their way down to the hotel at Chamounix, there to discuss ardently their novel impressions over bottles of iced Burgundy, cream and strawberry ices, and all sorts of iced puddings and pies; to write off descriptions to friends at home haply deprived of the thrilling adventures of travel, or to brace their limbs and prepare their nerves for the crowning achievement of reaching the summit of the White Mountain itself.

THE MARKORE (CAPRA MEGACEROS).

This animal is a native of certain parts of the Western Himalayas, and is likewise found in the high ranges of Persia and Affghanistan. Markore implies "serpent-eater," the native idea being that the species destroys snakes; but this is very doubtful. It is generally seen in small herds: the male has an enormous pendent beard, extending from the chin downwards, covering the front of the chest and the knees. In keenness of sight the markore rivals the ibex, and from the situations it frequents offers one of the most exciting, at the same time dangerous, sports imaginable. The hunter, indeed, must possess every requisite of his craft who would follow these noble animals over their dangerous and difficult ground, for among shattered rocks and precipices high up in the regions of perpetual snow it delights to sport, and only seek the valleys when forced by the snows of winter. The subject of the Sketch is perhaps one of the largest males ever procured: it was killed in the summer of 1854 by Dr. Adams, 22nd Regiment, on the Peer Pinjal Mountains, forming the southern barrier to the Vale of Cashmere. It measured 11½ hands at the shoulder. The length of its horns was 48½ inches, and the distance between the points of the horns was 3 feet 2 inches.



THE MARKORE (CAPRA MEGACEROS).

SKETCHES IN CANTON.



RETURN OF THE AVENGERS.

(By our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

"In the Sketches I send you, taken on the spot, I have illustrated (says our Artist) the leading events of the past fortnight. The first is, 'The Return of the Avengers. They have been destroying, looting, and burning, and are loaded with all manner of property, and all are delighted with their morning's fun, as everything in the fighting or destroying line is humorously called. You see the creek is not very large; and from the edge the Braves threw their rockets at the houses where the sailor and the China boys are standing, on



APPEARANCE OF A BUSY STREET IN CANTON AFTER A VISIT FROM "YE BARBARIANS."

the right-hand side. The variety of costume and the ruined houses made a scene worthy of a play."

The subject of this Sketch was thus referred to in a previous letter by our Special Artist and Correspondent at Canton:—

"I told you in my last letter that we were going to have a great blaze opposite to the Commissariat stores, and in truth it was a flare-up. On Sunday morning, at about ten a.m., a party of blue jackets came down from head-quarters, looking remarkably facetious; they were joined by the Bamboo Rifles (military-train coolies), a detachment of sepoys, some marines, and, of course, Messieurs les Français. This interesting and cosmopolitan body then tied a boat across the creek and landed on the opposite shore; the blue jackets, or rather white jackets, went ahead to keep the coast clear. Then came such a scene of destruction and looting as would astonish you. Those monkeys of coolies were quickly on the house-tops, smashing, crashing, breaking, tearing, and looting; below, the lascars were cutting, chopping, and knocking down all wood in the shape of posts and pillars, and risking the cracking of their skulls from the hail of tiles that came tumbling down. Some adventurous spirits went into the streets far away, and did a little shooting and looting on their own account. In a very short time this busy suburb, which three days before was teeming with life and an industrious, hard-working population, presented a scene of really awful desolation: nothing but gutted and broken shells of houses remained, from which presently large, heavy masses of rolling smoke began to ascend; from house to house the avenging Fanquis went, piled their wood and fired it, and then a dead silence reigned, followed by the crackling of thousands of houses on fire at once.

"The avengers recrossed the stream; but what a spectacle! Every man loaded with something that he had not purchased. From the belt of a jolly tar dangled two live chickens—a great haul for the starving garrison. A more lucky dog had a delicious fat porker. Everybody had a mat tied to his back. Some had lanterns, others josses—funny josses!—that were made like small lay figures for artists, with jointed limbs, and dressed up. The Bamboo Rifles—cunning race!—had provided themselves beforehand with a kind of pouch tied round their waists. This arrangement presented a most plethoric appearance on their return; but their hands, notwithstanding, were not empty. In the distance, down the creek, a party was seen carrying tables, chairs, chests of drawers, swords, and banners."

In the second Sketch our Artist has represented the appearance of what had been a busy street after a visit from "the Barbarians," on their burning and plundering raid, as above described.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A SPIRITED meeting on a toy-course at Harrow has served to amuse the Ring and the Londoners during the First and Second October interval. The latter meeting begins on Monday, and has in its list some thirty matches, and the Cesarewitch Stakes, which, however, both the trainers and the Ring seem to regard as pretty nearly a certainty for the American mare Prioress (7 st. 9 lb.). Beadsman (7 lb. extra) is in the Royal Stakes, for which Lord Derby runs Streamer, whom he declined to sell without this engagement. The lucky Mayonaise is in the Bretby; and Brother to Sydney, who was said to be North Lincoln's master in the Spring, is among the Prendergast candidates.

The Duke of Rutland's hounds had a very brilliant thing last Tuesday week. They met at the School Flats, and drew it blank. Going across for Ponton Wood, they found an old fox in a turnip-field, brought him by Hungerton Hall, leaving it to the left, across the heath to Croxton, on to Denton Park, bearing straight for Grantham, left Allexton Wood on the right, and pulled him down in the open; time forty-five minutes, and as fast as the lady pack (the cream of the kennel) could run. The noble owner, with Mr. Gilmour on Peter the Great, and Mr. Frank Grant, enjoyed this famous run, and three such heavy weights are seldom seen in one field. A meeting, the result of which did not reach us in time for press, was held at Andover, on Thursday (Oct. 7), to decide about the successor of the late Mr. Assheton Smith—the Marquis of Ailesbury, who has declined the mastership, in the chair. Mrs. Smith has most liberally offered to present the hounds (fifty-five couples) to any one who will undertake to hunt the country. The favourite hunters have been given away as mementos to the great sportsman's most intimate hunting friends; and the huntsman, first whip, and head groom have each received legacies of £30 a year. It is rumoured that a Leicestershire man is anxious to become the master. The foxes are very plentiful, but the hunting spirit is not so keen as might have been expected in a neighbourhood where the keenest of England's Nimrods led his field so brilliantly for so many years. We believe that Lord Portsmouth's late country will be hunted two days a week by Mr. Marsh, late of the Herefordshire. The lack of rain has been sadly against hounds, and there has, consequently, been very little (as the *Saturday Review* observes) "*furious riding after a rank smell.*"

Foxes do not seem to have interfered with the pheasant-breeding this year, and a better "First of October," in point of number of birds, has seldom been known; but there has been, comparatively speaking, no fall of the "sere and brown leaf," and hence shooting in cover has been almost an impossibility.

The English greyhound Sunbeam has beaten everything for the Douglas Cup at Biggar, as cleverly as the Scotch Sunbeam did for the Doncaster St. Leger. It was lucky for Captain Spencer that he did not adhere to his February resolution of running him no more after the last Waterloo Cup, as he did not show the slightest falling off either in his racing or working powers. Two other Cumberland dogs, Truth and Thankerton, own brothers, ran against him in his last two courses—the latter, who got the bye, running up. Mr. Borron's Black Knight by Beacon, and Mr. Jardine's Clive by Judge, divided the Biggar St. Leger; and Cardinal York by Jacobite was third. Two Beacons and two Judges were among the last five, and eighty out of 118 nominations came to the slips. That distinguished Nestor of the sporting field, Mr. A. Graham, had a narrow escape of his life, as his saddle-girths suddenly broke when his horse was at full gallop, and he was hurled on to the ground. Luckily the nature of the ground favoured him, and, though the shake was very severe, we are glad to hear that it is not likely to keep him out of the coursing, field for more than a few days. Tredegar, on Tuesday; Scorton (O.), on Tuesday and Wednesday; the Ardrossan Club, Sharphill, on Wednesday; South Lancashire, Southport, on Wednesday, &c.; and Arbilot (O.), on Thursday and Friday, are the fixtures for next week.

Cricket may be said to have quite closed for the season; and we find that the All England Eleven have played nineteen matches, out of which they have won seven, lost seven, and drawn five. The United have played ten winning matches, lost two, and drawn three. The largest innings (273) was made by the former eleven, at Whitehaven; and Jackson and Caffyn have been the principal lions, the former for his bowling, and the latter for his neat play generally.

HARROW RACES.—TUESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Ardour, 1. Willie Wright, 2.
Selling Stakes.—John o' Gaunt, 1. Cantrip, 2.
Sefton Handicap.—Princess Royal, 1. Thornhill, 2.
Licensed Victuallers' Plate.—Tournament, 1. Lord Nelson, 2.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—The Speaker, 1. Lancaster, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Hurdle Race.—Miss Harkaway, 1. Little Tom, 2.
Copeland Handicap.—Simpleton, 1. Palm Leaf, 2.
Great Middlesex Stakes.—Satinstone, 1. Pyrrhus the Second, 2.
Nursery Handicap.—Palm Leaf, 1. Willie Wright, 2.
Harrow Handicap.—Lord Nelson, 1. Kilsby, 2.
Stewards' Plate Handicap.—Simpleton, 1. Queen of the South, 2.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S ON THURSDAY EVENING.

CESAREWITCH.—12 to 1 agst Roman Candle (t), 12 to 1 agst Prioress (off), 15 to 1 agst Malacca (t), 20 to 1 agst Underhand (t), 20 to 1 agst Happy Land (t), 25 to 1 agst Rose (t. and off), 30 to 1 agst Julia (t.), 50 to 1 agst Vandermeulin (t.), 500 even on Julia agst English Rose (t.)

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.—50 to 1 agst Julia (t.), 1000 to 10 agst Beadsman (t.)

CRICKET.—The 2nd Life Guards' Club finished the season by a winding-up match between their first eleven and twenty-two of the same regiment. The match, which took place at the Cavalry Barracks, Windsor, on Monday, was one of the best played during the summer, and terminated in favour of the eleven, by one innings and seven runs. This crack club has gained five regimental matches out of the seven they played this season.

LONDON MODEL YACHT CLUB.—The closing of the season of the London Model Yacht Club was celebrated on Saturday last by a match among its first-class craft, the following boats starting:—*Eugenie*, 6 tons, Mr. D. T. White; *Blink Bonny*, 5 tons, Mr. G. West; *Gnat*, 5 tons, Mr. J. West. The prize was a silver cup, and the distance from Greenwich to just below Coal House Point and back. They got away at 11.1.30, with a W.S.W. right-away breeze, and the *Blink Bonny* slashed away with the lead, *Gnat* second, to Blackwall Reach, where the *Eugenie* passed her; but the order of sailing at Erith was *Blink Bonny, Gnat, Eugenie*, which was maintained all the way down and up again to near Gravesend, when the *Gnat* went into the best place, and, increasing her lead all the way home, won by 18½ minutes; *Blink Bonny*, which was much hampered by a yacht not in the match, was second; and *Eugenie* arrived about fifteen minutes astern of her.

A THIEVES' DEN IN THE NATIVE CITY OF CALCUTTA.—We extract the following from a letter of a correspondent to the *Times*:—"We had penetrated a long way deep into the entrails of the native city when my companion seemed to recognise some object of which he had been in quest. It was a two-storied house nominating all its neighbours, and extending far away backwards, covering much ground. He lit a dark lantern, gave his horse to a chowkedar whom he had hailed some minutes before, and motioned me to follow. There was a hole about two feet square in the closed door of this house, or rather this great shell of brickwork,—a hole concealed by a rag which hung over it. Through this hole we crept, and found ourselves in a room filled with a suffocating vapour. A man and a boy were asleep on a trestle, so fast asleep that, although we flashed the lantern over their faces, they did not wake. Through this room we passed into a ruinous yard,—weeds and brickwood and broken masonry. Our dark lantern showed us a staircase, and we ascended to a gallery which run round the yard, but had no protecting rail to prevent our falling down into it. As we groped along this dangerous platform I ventured to ask what this place was and what object we had in coming there. The answer was that it was suspected that a murderer was concealed in the immediate neighbourhood, and the purpose of that night's expedition was to get some idea of his whereabouts. All along this gallery were doors leading into rooms which we could hear were not untenanted, for we had evidently disturbed the inmates. We stopped before one of these and knocked. There was an answer, and after some womankind had been sent into an inner room we were admitted. Such a shaggy, clotted, fierce-looking wild man as the lord of this habitation does not appear in any of Dr. Diamond's photographs of furious madmen. What was said I do not know, but he prostrated himself like a rebuked evil spirit before the command of my companion, and, setting out as our guide, led us through rooms and alleys and yards, and over drains and ditches and broken walls, until I was fairly bewildered. Arrived at our destination, our guide knocked up another honest man, about as prepossessing as himself, and this man had some friends. A very animated debate ensued, and I needed no ghost to tell me that we two Englishmen, without any other weapon than the little rattan stick with which I picked my way, and without any assistance within hope of call, were surrounded by half a dozen of the most desperate ruffians in Calcutta. Yet the Englishman commanded and the Hindoo cringed. They were told that this man must be given up, or ——. What the alternative was did not transpire, but it was terrible enough to make them undertake to lure the man back from the Mofussil, and deliver him up to justice. The wretch was guilty of a cowardly series of murders upon native women, whom he killed with a short iron bar, and despoiled of their silver anklets and armlets. Even these ruffians seemed ashamed of him, and they will probably keep their engagement; but I mention this anecdote only to show that the English prestige is not lost and powerless in the thieves' den of Calcutta."

THE *Diana*, the first steamer ever sent to the northern fisheries, has just arrived at Hull from Davis's Straits. She has 14 whales, 125 tuns of oil, and 6½ tons of bone; and reports the steamer *Chase* with 8 large fish, 115 tuns of oil, 7 tons of bone; and the steamer *Toy*, of Dundee, with 6 whales, 160 tuns of oil, and 6 tons of bone.

CONSTANTINOPLE journals of the 18th ult. say the new paper money which is to replace the former twenty-piaster notes had just been issued; and, from the manner in which they have been manufactured, the forgery of them would, it was thought, be very difficult. The ornamental part is well executed.

THE *Monitore Toscano* announces the discovery at Florence of a copy of Dante Alighieri's "Divina Commedia," written in Petrarch's own hand. It further adds that the late Giacomo Leopardi's manuscripts, supposed to be lost, have just been bought by the Grand Ducal Library.

THE Bishop of Oxford has addressed a letter to the Commissioners in the late Boyne Hill confession case. While he rejoices at the decision at which they have arrived, and maintains the propriety of a voluntary confession of sin, he yet raises an earnest protest against the introduction into the Church of a system of habitual and enforced confession.

THE Suez Railway is about to advance another step towards completion. In another fortnight (says a letter from Alexandria) the line will be in operation to within ten miles of the Red Sea. The whole of the heavier portion of the labour is now completed, the ten miles that still remain to be traversed being over a level plain.

THE Submarine Telegraph Company have issued proposals for £150,000 additional capital in paid-up shares of £10 each. The object is to lay down a cable from Hull to Emden, in Hanover, and another from Hull to Tonning, in Denmark, under concessions which have been obtained from the respective Governments.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that very large supplies of bullion have come in—that the stock in the Bank of England is now nearly £20,000,000—and that there is scarcely any export demand for gold, the Consol Market has been much less active, and, in some instances, prices have shown signs of weakness. It appears, however—although there is every prospect of the Three per Cents going to par—that some heavy sales have been effected by parties desirous of realising; consequently, that the supply of stock in the hands of the jobbers has rather increased. The Unfunded Debt, as well as Indian Securities, may be called steady.

The demand for money has not increased, and the 4th of the month passed off remarkably well. Although the trade and commerce of the country continue to improve, there is no perceptible increase in the supply of paper, and for first-class acceptances the competition in Lombard-street has been steady, at 2½ per cent. The Directors of the Bank of England have made no change in their rate this week; but an early reduction in the minimum to 2½ per cent is generally anticipated.

The total imports of bullion have been about £900,000, chiefly from Australia, Russia, and the United States. About £700,000 has been sold to the Bank; and the remainder, chiefly silver, has been taken for the Continent. The demand for the latter metal has been somewhat active, arising from a slight alteration in the Continental exchanges, and dollars have sold at 4s. 11⅛d. and 4s. 11⅛d. per ounce, being an advance of ⅛d. to ¾d. per ounce when compared with last month.

The committee of the Western Bank of Scotland have resolved to make a call of £100 per share, in addition to the call of £25 already partially paid. The result of the winding up of this concern is likely to prove most disastrous to the shareholders.

A telegram from St. Petersburg quotes the exchange on London at 35¾d., which quotation leaves a large profit on the shipment of gold to England: we may therefore anticipate further importations from that quarter. From Australia and New York, also, the arrivals during the remainder of the year will, no doubt, be very large.

The following returns show the state of the note circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending August 28, current year:—

Bank of England	£20,518,895
Private Banks	3,126,451
Joint-Stock Banks	2,681,072
Total in England	£26,359,368
Scotland	3,721,954
Ireland	5,661,962
United Kingdom	£35,743,284

Compared with the corresponding month in 1857, the above returns show an increase of £623,970 in the circulation of notes in England, and a decrease of £144,921 in the circulation of the United Kingdom. The amount of specie now held by the Irish and Scotch banks is £1,700,000.

The Consol Market presented but few changes on Monday, and on the whole it was steady:—The Three per Cents, for Money, were 98¼ ⅜; and for November, 98⅛ ⅜; India Bonds realised 12s. prem.; and the Debenture Bonds, 99½ ⅝; India Stock improved to 219 and 222; Exchequer Bills were firm, at 25s. to 28s. prem.; and the Bonds, 100½. On Tuesday the market almost generally was very flat:—The Three per Cents realised 98⅛ ⅜; India Debentures, 99½ ¾; Ditto, Second Issue, 99½ ⅝; India Bonds, 12s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, June, 25s. to 28s. prem.; India Stock was 222. The quotations were a shade lower on Wednesday. Consols were 98⅝ ½ for Money, and 98¼ ⅛ for the present Account; India Stock sold at 220 and 222; India Bonds marked 12s.; Exchequer Bills, 28s. to 30s. prem.; and the Bonds, 100½. The Consol market was inactive on Thursday, yet prices were a shade higher:—The Three per Cents, for Money and the present Account were done at 98⅝ ½; to 98⅛ ⅜; and for November, 98½; India Loan Debentures were 99½; March Exchequer Bills, 34s. to 37s.; June Ditto, 25s. to 28s. prem. The Bonds were 100 ⅜ ½.

We have but few changes to notice in the value of Foreign Securities, the market for which may be considered less active than in the previous week. The New Turkish Scrip has been done at par to ¼ prem. Annexed are the leading quotations for the week:—Brazilian Five per Cents, 102½ ex div.; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1858, 97½; Ditto, 1852, 98½; Cuba Six per Cents, 106½; Mexican Three per Cents, 20¾ ex div.; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 90¾; Ditto, Uribarren, 79½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 71 ex div.; Portuguese Three per Cents, 47; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 100¾; Sardinian Five per Cents, 91; Spanish Three per Cents, 46½; Ditto, New Deferred, 30½; Swedish Four per Cents, 86½; Turkish Six per Cents, 97⅞; Turkish Four per Cents, 105; Venezuela Five per Cents, 41; Ditto, Two per Cents, Deferred, 15¾; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 101; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 66⅞; and Dutch Four per Cents, 100½ ex div.

The transactions in most Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been only moderate. Compared with last week, however, very little change has taken place in the quotations:—Australasia have marked 86¾ ex div.; Bank of Egypt, 25; British North American, 59; Commercial of London, 20; London Chartered of Australia, 21; London and County, 28½; London Joint-Stock, 32; Oriental, 39; Ottoman, 18¾ ex div.; Union of Australia, 57; Ditto, New, 55; Union of London, 24¾; and Western Bank of London, 32.

Miscellaneous Securities have ruled quiet, as follows:—Australian Agricultural, 35½; Canada Company's Bonds, 116; Ditto, Government Six per Cents, 116½; New Brunswick Ditto, 110½; New South Wales Government Debentures, 100¾; Ditto, July, 1888, 100½; Crystal Palace, 1⅜; Ditto, Preference, 5; English and Australian Copper, 1½; London Discount, 4; London General Omnibus, 2½; Netherlands Land, Eight per Cent Preference, 1½; Oriental Steam, A, 6½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2⅜; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 87; Ditto, New, 18¾; Royal Mail Steam, 62; South Australian Land, 38½; Birmingham Canal, 92½ ex div.; Kennet and Avon, 6; Regent's, 16½; Rochdale, 84; Stafford and Worcester, 500; Warwick and Napton, 9; East London Waterworks, Four per Cent Preference, 26¾; Ditto, Five per Cent Preference, 23; Grand Junction, New, 35; Southwark and Vauxhall, 100; West Middlesex, 107; Waterloo-bridge, Old Annuities of £8, 30; Ditto, New of £7, 26½; Vauxhall, 19; and Victoria Docks, 102. The shares of the Atlantic Telegraph are nominally quoted at from 400 to 430.

The Railway Share Market has shown signs of weakness, and a fall has taken place in the value of most of the Scotch lines, owing to some forced sales of stock. The traffic returns, with some few exceptions, show a more healthy state of things, when compared with last year. In those of the London and North-Western we observe a decrease of £7635; in the Great Northern an increase of £1770; the Great Western an increase of £1231; and the London and South-Western an increase of £630. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 93; Caledonian, 80½; Chester and Holyhead, 8⅜; Eastern Counties, 6²⅜; Great Northern, 104½; Ditto, A Stock, 83; Ditto, B Stock, 128; Great Western, 54½; Ditto, Stour Valley, 55½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 96½; Ditto, F, £16, ⅝; London and Brighton, 110¾; London and North-Western, 92; London and South-Western, 95½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 35¾; Midland, 98⅝; Norfolk, 65; North British, 57½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 94⅞; Ditto, Leeds, 48½; Ditto, York, 76⅞; North London, 101; North Staffordshire, 12⅜; Scottish Central, 110 ex div.; Scottish North-Eastern—Aberdeen Stock, 27½; South-Eastern, 73½; Stockton and Darlington, 35 ex new.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincoln, 144; Wilts and Somerset, 91.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 71; Great Northern, 121; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 101; Ditto, Five per Cent, Redeemable at 5 per cent prem., 64; Great Western, Five per Cent, 97⅜; North-Eastern—Berwick, 99½; South-Eastern—Reading Annuities, 24½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—East Indian, 107⅞; Ditto, Jubbulpore, 6⅛; Grand Trunk of Canada, 38⅜; Ditto, Six per Cent Debenture, ½ ½; Great Indian Peninsula, 21⅛; Ditto, New, 4½; Great Southern of India, Scrip, ¼ prem.; Great Western of Canada, 18; Ditto, New, 10⅜; Scinde, 16; Ditto, New, 5½.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 5⅜; Bahia and San Francisco, 3½; Dutch Rhenish, 11; Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean, 34¾; Recife and San Francisco, 9⅜.

In Mining Shares so little has been doing that prices have ruled next to nominal.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Oct. 4.—To-day's market was very moderately supplied with English wheat, in which only a limited business was transacted, at last week's currency. In Foreign wheat, the show of which was large, very little was doing, at barely late rates. Floating cargoes of grain were rather lower to purchase. Fine malting barley was scarce, and in fair request, at full prices; but grinding and distilling sorts gave way 1s. to 2s. per quarter. The malt trade was far from active, on former terms. Owing to large arrivals from abroad the oat trade was heavy, at 6d. to 1s. per quarter less money, and beans were 1s. lower. In the value of peas and flour no change took place.

Oct. 6.—For nearly all kinds of produce the inquiry to-day was very inactive. Compared with Monday, however, no change took place in prices.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s. to 44s.; ditto, white, 40s. to 48s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 36s. to 44s.; rye, 30s. to 36s.; grinding barley, 25s. to 29s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 30s.; malting ditto, 35s. to 41s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 57s. to 63s.; brown ditto, 53s. to 55s.; Kingston and Ware, 57s. to 68s.; Chevalier, 69s. to 71s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s. to 27s.; potato ditto, 27s. to 29s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 21s. to 24s.; ditto, white, 22s. to 26s.; tick beans, 36s. to 38s.; grey peas, 41s. to 43s.; maple, 42s. to 43s.; white, 40s. to 42s.; boilers, 40s. to 44s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 43s.; town households, 37s. to —s.; country marks, 29s. to 35s., per 280 lbs.; American flour, 20s. to 25s. per barrel; French ditto, 33s. to 37s. per sack.

Seeds.—Canary seed has sold steadily, on higher terms. In the value of other seeds scarcely any change has taken place. Cakes continue steady.

Linseed, English crushing, 66s. to 68s.; Calcutta, 57s. to 58s.; hempseed, 40s. to 46s. per quarter; coriander, 12s. to 14s. per cwt.; brown rapeseed, 8l. to 11l.; ditto, white, 12l. to 13l.; English rapecake, £10 10s. to £11 0s.; ditto, foreign, £10 to £11 2s.; rape cakes, £6 0s. to £6 5s.; linseed ditto, £7 10s. to £8 0s.; Canary seed, 76s. to 80s. per quarter; red clover, 56s. to 64s.; white ditto, 56s. to 72s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per four-pound loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 43s. 2d.; barley, 30s. 0d.; oats, 24s. 10d.; rye, 33s. 1d.; beans, 45s. 8d.; peas, 44s. 0d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 44s. 2d.; barley, 35s. 5d.; oats, 25s. 0d.; rye, 33s. 9d.; beans 46s. 3d.; peas, 44s 4d.

English Grain sold last week.—Wheat, 124133; barley, 43,767; oats, 12,719; rye, 276; beans, 3749; peas, 162 quarters.

Tea.—Owing to limited shipments from China our market has become firm, and common sound congou has sold freely, at 10½d. per lb. The show of samples is moderate.

Sugar.—Good and fine raw sugars have changed hands somewhat freely, at last week's currency but other qualities have sold slowly, at a further reduction in value of 6d. per cwt. Refined goods are in moderate request, at 58s. per cwt. for brown lumps. Crushed sugars continue steady.

Coffee.—Very few transactions have taken place in this article; nevertheless, prices are supported.

Rice.—Our market is heavy, and prices have given way 3d. per cwt. The stock is 99,090 tons.

Provisions.—For most kinds of butter the demand is very inactive, and prices are rather drooping. Prime bacon is steady, but other provisions are dull.

Tallow.—The demand is steady; and P.Y.C., on the spot, is offered at 48s. 9d. to 50s. per cwt.

Oils.—Linseed oil is fully as dear as last week, at 32l. 10s. per cwt. on the spot. Rape is quiet, at 42l. to 44l. Other oils are dull. Spirits of turpentine move freely, at 36s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum is in fair request—proof Leewards at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d., and proof East India at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d per gallon. Brandy supports late rates; and fine German spirit may be had at 1s. 2d. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 15s. to £4 0s.; clover ditto, £3 10s. to £5 0s.; and straw, £1 4s. to £1 8s. per load.

Hops.—Rather a large business is doing in new hops, at prices ranging from 48s. to 112s. per cwt. Yearling and old hops are very dull. Duty, £270,000.

Wool.—Our market generally is firm, at fully last week's prices.

Potatoes.—The supplies are large, and the demand is steady, at from 40s. to 90s. per ton.

Coals.—Tanfield Moor Butes, 13s.; Wylam, 14s. 6d.; Riddell, 15s. 9d.; Hetton, 18s.; Hamilton, 17s. 9d.; Cassop, 17s.; Hetch Hall, 16s. 3d.; Tees, 18s per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market, Thursday, Oct. 7.—To-day's market was moderately supplied with beasts, the general quality of which was rather inferior. All breeds moved off heavily, at Monday's currency—the primest top Scots being 4s. 2d per 8lb. We were fairly supplied with sheep, which moved off slowly, at about stationary prices. The primest old Downs realised 5s per 8lb. Prime small calves sold at full quotations; but other kinds of veal were very dull. Pigs realised previous rates; but milch cows were rather drooping. Per 8lbs. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 2d; second quality ditto, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; prime large oxen, 3s 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s 6d. to 4s. 8d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 10d. to 5s 0d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; suckling calves, 17s. to 24s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 18s. to 25s. each. Total supply: beasts, 1145; cows, 130; sheep, 8,690; calves, 340; pigs, 300. Foreign: beasts, 220; sheep, 750; calves, 215.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Each kind of meat has sold slowly, as follows:—Beef from 2s. 10d to 4s. 4d; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per 8 lb. by the carcase. ROBERT HUMBLE.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCT. 1.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

H. M. ADDEY, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, bookseller.

BANKRUPTS.

W. DONCASTER, Wandsworth, builder.—H. F. CLARKE, Nottingham, lace manufacturer.—S. S. WILSON, Burton-street, Eaton-square, builder.—G. DAWSON, Grantham, Lincolnshire, gunmaker.—T. ELLIS, Tymawr, Glamorganshire, brickmaker.—J. ELWORTHY, Crediton, Devonshire, dealer in coal.—G. HOLLL, W. HUNTER, and A. HUNTER, Nottingham, glove manufacturers.—J. EDWARDS, Bath, linendraper.—W. DARBY, Harrogate, travelling comedian.—R. JUKES, Liversedge Ironworks, Yorkshire, ironmaster.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

GILLIES and MACPHERSON, Glasgow, leather merchants.—D. BLAIR, Glasgow, grocer and provision merchant.—T. M'CREATH, Bellesleyhill, Ayrshire, farmer.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5.

BANKRUPTS.

J. GOOCH, jun., Isleham, Cambridgeshire, corn merchant.—A. MARTINS, late of Mark-lane Chambers, Mark-lane, merchant.—G. W. PRATT, Cambridge, draper.—J. BLUNT, Austin-friars, money scrivener.—V. BUTTERIS, Dartmouth, bookseller.—S. LONGDEN, Chesterfield, grocer.—J. CARMICHAEL, Liverpool, merchant.—N. BULLIVANT, Altrincham, Cheshire, victualler.—J. WRIGHT and S. STRINGER, Bank Mill, Longsight, and Manchester, woollen cloth merchants.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R. COCHRANE, Glasgow, mason.—R. YOUNG, Inverness, shipowner.

BIRTHS.

On the 3rd inst., at 8, Manchester-square, the wife of Charles Hampden Wigram, Esq., of a son.

On the 25th ult., at The Hill, Carlisle, the wife of Captain Heygate, Royal Engineers, of a son.

Sept. 30, at 20, Queen's-terrace, Haverstock-hill, the wife of James William Reed, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

On the 1st inst., at Lair Gate, Beverley, aged 73 years, Isabella, widow of the late David Burton, Esq., Cherry Burton, East Yorkshire.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—The PYNE and HARRISON ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY every Evening. On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Flotow's celebrated Opera, entitled MARTHA (for the first time in English). On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, (102nd, 103rd, and 104th times), Balfe's highly successful new Opera, THE ROSE OF CASTILLE, concluding each evening with a new Ballet Divertissement.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Matthews, having arrived from the United States, will appear at this theatre, where they are engaged for a limited period. On Monday next, October 11, and during the week, LONDON ASSURANCE: Dazzle, Mr. Charles Matthews; Lady Gay Spanker, Mrs Charles Matthews (her first appearance in England); after which, Perea Nena in her new Spanish ballet, being the last six nights of her engagement; with HE WOULD BE AN ACTOR: Motley, Mr. Charles Matthews; and ANY PORT IN A STORM.

LAST SIX NIGHTS OF THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, in consequence of the production of KING JOHN, on MONDAY, 18th inst.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On MONDAY and during the Week will be presented Shakspeare's play of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Shylock by Mr. C. Kean; Portia by Mrs. C. Kean. Preceded by the farce of DYING FOR LOVE.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Seventh week of the New Comedy, EXTREMES; or, Men of the Day. Mr H. Vandenhoff, Miss Woolgar. Ballet, Lauri Family every Evening.—Doors open at Half-past Six; to commence at Seven o'clock. Box-office open daily from Eleven to Five.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.—Continued Success. LAST FOUR NIGHTS of the GREEN BUSHES. On Monday, Tuesday Wednesday, and Thursday, THE GREEN BUSHES. Miami, Mdme. Celeste. On Friday and Saturday, BELPHEGOR and THE MUSQUETEERS; in which Mr. Charles Dillon will appear. To conclude with a Drama, supported by the Company.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GRAND EXHIBITION of CANARIES and BRITISH and FOREIGN CAGE BIRDS. Schedules of Prizes and Certificates of Entry are now ready. Entries must be sent to Mrs. Houghton, Secretary to the Show, on or before the 23rd October.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—New Decorations, new Act Drop, new Chandelier. MONDAY, Oct. 11, open with a Drama, entitled THE COVENANTERS; or, Battle of Bothwell Brig English, American, and Continental Riders. To conclude with a farce. Dress circle, 3s.; boxes, 2s.; pit, 1s. galleries, 6d.

PATRON—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT.
ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. Lectures on Chemistry, by Mr. E. V. Gardner; on Natural Philosophy, by Mr. J. L. King; on Music, by Mr. Thorpe Peed, assisted by Miss Freeman. The Atlantic Telegraph Cable explained by Mr. King, with Specimen of Rowatt's New Cable. The Ladies' Quartet Band daily, at a Quarter to Four, by the Misses Greenhead. The Laboratory is open for Analyses, Pupils, &c., under the direction of Mr. E. V. Gardner, Professor of Chemistry. Open daily from Twelve to Five; Evenings, Seven to Ten. Managing Director, R. I. LONGBOTTOM, Esq.

PROFESSOR WILJALBA FRIKELL.—NEW TRICKS.—Last Week but Two.—POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Charing-cross. Evenings at Eight, Saturday Afternoons at Three. Private Boxes, One Guinea; Box Stalls, 5s.; Orchestra Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. Places may be secured at the Polygraphic Hall; and at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL'S Comic and Musical PATCHWORK, Every Night (Saturdays included) at Eight, at the EGYPTIAN HALL. Mrs Howard Paul will this week give her wonderful imitation of Mr. Sims Reeves, in Balfe's "Come into the garden, Maud;" and Mr. Howard Paul will introduce "Miss Tabitha Pry," an "old-young lady."—Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. A Morning Performance, Saturdays, at Three.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION BAZAAR, Baker-street.—New additions:—Their Majesties the King and Queen of Hanover, and the Prince Royal. Also, the President of the United States of America, Mr. Buchanan. Admission, 1s.; Extra Rooms, 6d. Open from Eleven in the Morning till Ten at Night. Brilliantly lighted at night.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—A COURSE of TWELVE LECTURES on the HUMAN FORM will be delivered by JOHN MARSHALL, Esq., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., Assistant-Surgeon to University College Hospital, on the 22nd and 29th of October; 5th, 12th, 19th, and 26th of November; 3rd, 10th, and 17th of December; 7th, 14th, and 21st of January, 1859. This Course will be delivered on Friday Evenings at Eight o'clock. Ticket, 6s. for the Course of Twelve Lectures, or 1s. each Lecture, to be obtained at the Catalogue Sale Stall, or from Messrs. Chapman and Hall, 193, Piccadilly. A Summer Course is given, to which Female Students are admissible. By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE, will appear at Birkenhead, October 11; Wigan, 12; Chorley, 13; Bury, 14; Rochdale, 15.

CREMER'S GRAND GERMAN FAIR (the original and only one) and Promenade Musicale NOW OPEN. Millions of toys, games, bon-bons, and Christmas-tree ornaments, at the PORTLAND GALLERY, Regent-street, opposite the Royal Polytechnic. Admission free.

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OPENING OF THE LLANDUDNO RAILWAY.

THE St. George's Harbour Railway, between Llandudno and Conway, which has so long been felt a desideratum, to remove the great hindrance to the public reaching this beautiful watering-place, was opened on Friday, the 1st inst. The first train started from Llandudno at 8.35 a.m., and completed the journey in something less than ten minutes. Eight passenger trains are to run daily to and fro, and arrangements have been made to book to the principal stations on the London and North-Western Railway. Through carriages will be attached to the express and morning trains to and from Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Chester, London, &c., thus avoiding the necessity of changing carriages.

The railway commences on a curve, at the foot of the Suspension Bridge, junctioning with the Chester and Holyhead Railway, at which point a commanding view of Conway Castle, and of the Suspension and Tubular Bridges, can be gained. The railway then crosses the turnpike road, and stretches along the Conway shore, keeping in view the mountain range of Penmaenmawr and the straits and town of Beaumaris; and in the right the beautiful Maelgwyn, the picturesque and extensive grounds surrounding the seat of the Hon. T. Mostyn, M.P. (which are now open to the public twice a week), and approaches Llandudno at the lower end of Mostyn-street, where an appropriate station has been built.

This railway is of great importance to Llandudno, as it brings this delightful watering-place in connection with all the principal lines of railway. Llandudno is rapidly rising into importance, and bids fair to rival the first watering-places in England, on account of the climate being so pure and bracing, rendering it a desirable winter residence.

The town is situated close under the "Great Ormes Head," and bounded by a bay on the north-east and south-west sides, where the bathing-ground is both extensive and excellent.

The town adds to its other attractions two English churches and several chapels, an excellent library and baths, market-house, and several commodious hotels.

The railway company have included in their Act a pier and harbour, which are now in course of formation. The landing-pier will be available at all times of tide. The whole is being executed by Mr. Bird, contractor.



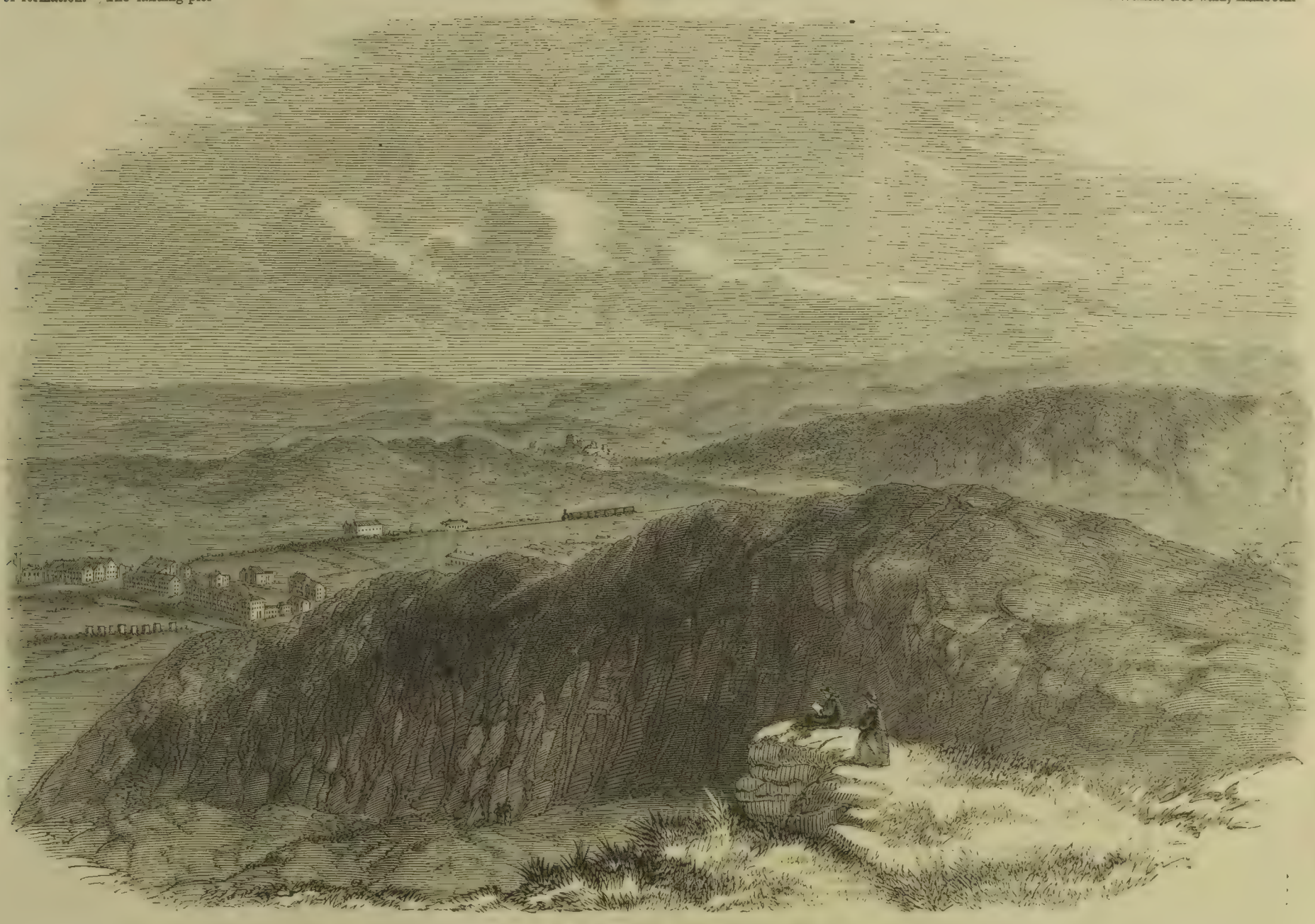
RUINS OF THE FALLEN HOUSES IN PILGRIM-STREET, CITY.

FALL OF TWO HOUSES IN PILGRIM-STREET, CITY.

MUCH alarm was caused a short time ago by the falling of two houses in Pilgrim-street, Broadway, Ludgate-hill.

The whole of the buildings forming the south side of the street are nearly 200 years old, and for some time past their tottering condition has aroused the attention of the neighbouring inhabitants. Some time ago the Vintners' Company, anxious to improve the neighbourhood and add to the worth of property of theirs in the Broadway contiguous to the houses in Pilgrim-street, proceeded to rebuild two of them, and called upon other owners of property to do the same. This resulted in steps being taken to remove some houses adjoining; and, according to some authorities, this caused the downfal of those now in ruins. The house occupied by Mr. Solomons, numbered 3, in Pilgrim-street, was full of valuable furniture at the time of its fall, but no one was upon the premises. The next fallen house was empty. Eastward still stands the house and shop of Mr. J. J. Clagg, carpenter, but in a most dangerous condition. In this dwelling there were at the time of the occurrence nine persons asleep, who were nearly suffocated by the clouds of dust which surrounded them. In Cobb's-court, at the rear of these buildings, a small and exceedingly narrow avenue leading to Shoemaker-row from the Broadway, there are two cottages, but fortunately only one of these was inhabited. The débris from the fallen buildings in front completely smothered these little huts; and when one of the occupiers tried to escape, after hearing the cries of his neighbours, he found his way out blocked up by rubbish, and himself in apprehension every minute of still greater danger. By the timely assistance of the police, he was enabled to escape. Mr. Painter, the inspector of the district, was upon the spot within ten minutes of the occurrence of the disaster; and the Messrs. Cook, the City contractors, sent a number of men to shore up the adjoining houses: this they did with much alacrity, notwithstanding the danger which encompassed them on every side.

Our Engraving is from a photograph by Butler and Dyer, of Walnut-tree-walk, Lambeth.



OPENING OF THE LLANDUDNO RAILWAY ON T[illegible]

THE SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES.—No. II.

In the Number of this Journal for August 14 was printed a sketch of the Scottish Universities, giving particular prominence to their characteristic excellences as contrasted with the English. It is now our duty—less pleasant, indeed, but more necessary—to state, in an equally summary fashion, the principal defects and vices of these institutions.

(1.) The fundamental vice of the Scottish Universities lies assuredly in this, that they stand on no broad and sure foundation of intermediate schools of a high class; the academical classes being supplied in a great measure directly from the primary schools of the country parishes, which, however excellent in many respects, never can be made a good engine for training young scholars for a high course of university education. The consequences of such a radical defect are sufficiently obvious. The university will be peopled, to a very great extent, with mere boys and ill-trained lads of riper years; to deal with whom the professor must necessarily descend from his high platform, and neglect his proper vocation. The university, in fact, at least in its lower classes, must be changed into a school, and the professor must do the work of a schoolmaster. That this has taken place to a very great extent in Scotland there is, unhappily, no evidence required to prove. Any person who chooses to walk into the Greek, Latin, or Mathematical classes of a Scottish university will find the most learned men of the country spending two or three, or in some cases even four, hours a day in that sort of work which is strictly elementary, and which in all other countries of Europe is performed by a second or third rate tutor in a middle school. There are Scotsmen not a few, we fear, benorth the Tweed, so besotted in a blind love for their national peculiarities as to imagine that this grand defect of their academical institutions is in reality a mighty virtue. For is it not an admirable thing, say they, to employ the highest intellect of the country in the instruction of the most ignorant of the youth, and that at a price much lower than what can purchase the services of inferior teachers in other countries? This sounds very well; but practical men will be inclined to put the question, why a steam-engine of a hundred-horse power should be employed to draw up a few buckets of water from a well, while the paper-mill or mining work for which that steam-engine was constructed is left unperformed? For this is actually the state of the case. To employ the highest university teachers in doing the lowest work of a middle school is practically to declare that the professorial function shall cease to exist. For the professor who is fully occupied with schooling has no time left for academical teaching, properly so called; and even when he has time can find no students who have leisure or inclination for such highly-pitched studies. This is the plain and undoubted reason why certain studies as they are carried on at other European universities have become almost defunct in Scotland. There are no persons to carry them on. They should be carried on by the professors; but the professors are otherwise employed. Therefore the learning of which the professor was meant to be the repository does not exist in the country, except by chance—that is to say, when a man of great genius and uncommon attainments, like the late Sir William Hamilton, happens to stumble into an Edinburgh chair. But the system makes no provision for any such attainments. A very moderate share of learning is necessary for doing all the work that a Scottish professor is expected to perform; and nothing but a very moderate share is generally found. Sir William Hamilton's learning, indeed (as distinguished from his thinking faculty), was a perfect monstrosity in the North, and a thing for which Scotland can claim no praise. Sir William Hamilton studied at Oxford. How can a gardener who expends all his pains on cabbages and turnips expect to produce a crop of plums, and pears, and peaches, not to mention dahlias and fuschias, and other flowers, which exist for mere show and ornament? The Scotch Universities, in the department of learning, properly so called, are a mere kitchen garden. Sir John M'Neill, in fact, in his address to the Edinburgh students last winter, did not blush to make [illegible] was publicly applauded too for so doing! But the [illegible] effect of which we are speaking produces [illegible]. Not only are the highest branches of learning [illegible] the northern universities, but the teaching [illegible] elementary branches is necessarily bad. This [illegible] fact that the Universities, while forced to neglect [illegible] per work, are not well fitted for doing that scholastic or improper work which by the lack of middle schools has been forced upon them. Good elementary teaching can never be given where [illegible]eat number of students of different attainments and capacities are jumbled together into one large class, meeting for only one hour, or at most two, a day, without any attempt at classification. Nevertheless, this is the way in which education of a strictly elementary nature has been given in the arts classes of the Scottish Universities; and the failure has been manifest. Scotch students—many of them are very poor—will work hard, even under the most disadvantageous circumstances; but the academical circumstances of the North have proved too hard even for them. With only one officer to do the whole duty, and without any subdivision of labour or of men, there can plainly be no thorough drill in the academical troop; and this is what has taken place in Scotland. One professor dealing with some hundred and fifty or two hundred men of all shapes and sizes, can only deal superficially, and by way of general stimulus; accurate individual training there can be none. Here lies the reason why, when the public examination system was introduced, the Scottish students generally made such a poor figure. Even their best men were sadly deficient in that exactness which is necessary to stand the ordeal of a public examination. If they would aim at imparting not only "general information" at their university classes, but habits of exact observation and scientific thought, they must not be ashamed to take a hint from the English system in its strongest point—viz., tutorial superintendence and individual drill. It is notorious that the best teaching in Scotland is often found in those universities where the classes are smallest, and where, of course, the professor becomes in all his functions most identified with the English tutor of the best class; while in Edinburgh, where the professor, from the size of his classes and other causes, finds it impossible to act consistently on the tutorial plan, the classes—notwithstanding the superior celebrity, it may be, of the metropolitan teachers—are worse taught. This is a matter of the utmost importance—to which we have no doubt that the Royal Commissioners will pay the most serious attention. Nothing could be more simple than the engrafting of the tutorial on the professorial method in Scotland, without the least damage to the peculiar excellences of the latter; whereas the reverse process in England, from the anomalous subjection of college to university authority, has always presented, and still continues to present, the most formidable difficulties.

(2.) A second great defect of the Scottish Universities is that, while within a certain well-marked domain the teaching is, though elementary, yet various and stimulating, beyond that domain there is not only no teaching, but no representation of any kind. The mass of students in Aberdeen or Edinburgh go through a course of study more diversified than the same class at Oxford and Cambridge. Of this there can be no doubt. But students of high mark and ambition are so far from finding that teaching they require in their favourite departments at Glasgow or St. Andrew's, that they do not even find a single person in the university town who can give them any information on the subject of their studies. In the department of Oriental Languages, for instance, and Comparative Philology, the Scottish University schemes generally present a perfect blank. We are aware that a Professor of Hebrew is always found at a Scottish University, but that is merely to teach the Divinity students the merest elements of Hebrew, for a decent show at a Presbytery examination. Generally speaking, Oriental literature, as that is cultivated by Ewald, Bopp, Freytag, and other well-known German scholars, is completely ignored in Scotland. How should people study Sanscrit who don't know Greek? But even the most common subjects of university prelection, such as civil history and English literature, are unknown (with the single remarkable exception of Professor Aytoun's chair in Edinburgh) to the curriculum of the Scottish student; and, in fact, history is that subject in which the most perfect ignorance may generally be supposed in a young Scotsman of nineteen or twenty emerging from the academic shades with the proud title of A.M. appended to his name. Church history, indeed, is generally taught to the students of theology; but, partly from the want of Greek, and partly from the prevalence of local and bigoted views in theology, there is little or no thorough knowledge of the history of the Christian church to be found among Scotch theologians. Their most intellectual preachers seldom or never touch on this ground, saved by a wise instinct from exposing their own ignorance or exciting the suspicions of their more ignorant hearers. A thoroughly ignorant man is always most safe from blundering into any sort of heterodoxy.

(3.) Another great defect of these institutions is the utter nullity of the graduates, or university citizens, in the university life. An attempt is now being made to restore this long-lost element to the northern universities; and it is one of the most admirable provisions in the recent University Bill that the government of these universities, in the highest resort, shall no longer remain in the hands of the professors only, as was generally the case; or of a chance congregation of merchants, tradesmen, attorneys, and nondescripts, as was the altogether anomalous position of Edinburgh. If the University Bill, once fairly set in operation, shall succeed in raising up a class of intelligent graduates who shall take an active share in the progress of necessary educational reforms, then—as we have already seen partly in Oxford—the greatest benefits must naturally arise to the universities. But it remains to be seen how far the same causes which originally led the Scottish graduates to lose their interest in the universities may not, after the present excitement has subsided, throw them back into their hereditary state of torpor and insignificance. How great the danger of such a relapse may be we shall be the better able to estimate when we consider what is to be advanced in the next paragraph, with which we shall wind up the present observations.

(4.) All schemes for the improvement of the university education in Scotland must necessarily fail if high scholarship shall continue to be, as it has hitherto been for the most part in that country, the high road to starvation. Let us look at the life of a scholar as it at present exists in Scotland. The degree of M.A., which in Oxford, Dublin, and Cambridge is often the first step of a series which leads to the highest civil and ecclesiastical honours, in Scotland leads to nothing. Fellowships—those admirable provisions of our English forefathers in favour of that small section of our academical youth who may not be destined to rush immediately into the tug and turmoil of active life—do not exist in the northern universities. What are called bursaries are only certain paltry scholarships, and bible clerkships (as some of our colleges call them), which operate mainly in withdrawing a large portion of the Scottish population from the middle schools (such as they are), and forcing them prematurely into the independent responsibilities of a university life. By means of these bursaries the university course, in the case of a few poor and talented students, may be gone through gratis; but it leads to nothing. As soon as an ambitious student—generally at the early age of nineteen or twenty—has completed his university course, he is a beggar; and, if he means to continue his profounder studies, sees no prospect but pure beggary before him. The consequence is that, in order to keep soul and body together, he is forced to betake himself to some ill-paid employment—teaching, public or private, generally—which renders all study impossible. Anything like a thorough basis of historical research, as a matter of course, is never laid. Then in the learned professions, so called, a man is nothing the better for any academical distinctions, such as they are, which he may have gained. Lawyers are advanced chiefly by personal and by party connections, or by the mere power of talk; theologians by popular eloquence, or by business talent displayed in the Church courts; doctors by smooth manners, by knowledge of drugs, or by anything rather than a knowledge of the history of the human mind and the philosophy of history. What remains, therefore, for the poor student? The rectorships of the middle schools, which in Germany are respectable, and in England wealthy, situations, are in Scotland, as a rule, underpaid and overworked in a degree which only the force of fact could make credible. While subordinate local Judges in the principal country towns are paid by the nation a salary varying from five to eight hundred a year, the rector of a burgh school only in one or two rare instances enjoys in emolument—fees and all—above two hundred pounds sterling a year! And not only so, but the few professorships which exist in the country, as the sole reward to the ambitious scholar, are generally paid in such a way as to make it difficult for a professor (unless he contrives to marry a rich wife) to maintain his position in society. In Marischal College, Aberdeen, for instance, there is not one among a dozen of professors whose academical income amounts to £400 a year! In Edinburgh the Professor of Hebrew and all other Oriental languages earns a wage of not more than £220, or at the very outside, in a very favourable year, £250 annually. No person, after looking into a few arithmetical facts of this kind (of which the Blue Books are full), will have any difficulty in comprehending why all the higher kinds of academical learning, properly so called, have utterly died out in Scotland. They have died very naturally, because they have been starved. In Scotland, the plain truth is that no man can afford to be a scholar. If he learns anything beyond what the vulgar utilitarian market calls for he will soon find that no place remains for him in that quarter. The sooner he makes his escape from so ungrateful a region, and learns to write smart leading articles for the *Times* or the *Daily News*, in London, so much the better.

Our readers will see now why we are not at all over-sanguine about the possible effects of the late Lord Advocate's bill in elevating the status of Scottish graduates. A few thousands a year spent on fellowships would be worth all the privileges that any act of Parliament can grant to a Scottish A.M. What is the use of being graduate of a university which has nothing but starvation to offer to those who have attained its highest honours? It will be found in practice extremely difficult permanently to connect a body of graduates with universities which have no solid pecuniary bond by which they can retain their dispersed alumni. Men of talent, indeed, do not study for the sake of money; but they cannot afford to keep up an academical connection, and to create an academical life, without it.

The upshot of our remarks on this important subject will now be sufficiently plain. No university commission, with a paltry £10,000 a year to dispose of, will be able permanently to elevate academical learning in Scotland, unless the Scottish people bestir themselves seriously to make up the way which they have already lost in this direction. Rich Glasgow, and Dundee, and Paisley merchants must leave money, not for surrounding Edinburgh with a circumvallation of hospitals, but for university fellowships and new professorships. This step once made, a few sensible regulations from the newly-constituted university courts, with the co-operation of the learned bodies, may work wonders. Otherwise, Scotland will most certainly continue dependent, as it now is, on England and Germany for all the higher erudition; and not even the hereditary zeal of the people in that quarter for the Presbyterian form of Church government will be able to save the national churches from degradation. Episcopacy has already long been the most fashionable form of Christianity in that country. It may soon be the only intellectual and thoroughly cultivated Church. Let the Scottish people look to that.

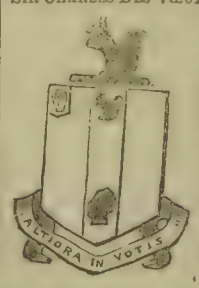
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR O. P. WAKEMAN, BART.



Sir Offley Penbury Wakeman, second Baronet of Perdiswell, in the county of Worcester, was the elder son of Sir Henry Wakeman, the first Baronet, by his second wife, Sarah, daughter and heir of Richard Ward Offley Esq., of Hinton. He was born the 17th of May, 1799, and succeeded to the family estates and Baronetcy on the demise of his father, the 23rd April, 1831. He married, the 19th December, 1848, Mary, only daughter of Thomas Adlington, Esq., of Bradenham, Norfolk, by which lady, who died the 3rd October, 1852, he leaves two sons, one seven and the other six years old. Sir Offley died on the 21st ult., after two days illness, while on a visit at Strensham Court, near Upton, Worcestershire, the seat of James Arthur Taylor, Esq. Sir Offley was much respected in the county of Worcester, and also in Shropshire, where he possessed estates. He was a Conservative in politics, but took no active part in public affairs, being chiefly devoted to agricultural improvements and matters appertaining to the welfare of ihis tenantry. He is succeeded by the elder of his youthful sons, now Sir Offley Wakeman, the third Baronet.

SIR C. DES VŒUX, BART.



Sir Charles Des Vœux, second Baronet, of Indiville, Queen's County, was the eldest son of Sir Charles Des Vœux, member in Council at Madras, and afterwards M.P., the first Baronet, by his wife, Mary Anne, third daughter of the Very Rev. Arthur Champagné, Dean of Clonmacnoise. He was born on the 5th of September, 1779, and entered the British Army very early in life. He was in active service in 1799 under the Duke of York; and he received so severe a wound from a cannon-shot at the engagement at Alkmaar that immediate amputation of the right leg was rendered necessary. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the demise of his father, in August, 1814. He married twice: first, in 1801, Christina, daughter of the late Richard Hird, Esq., of Rawdon, Yorkshire, and by her (who died in July, 1841) had two sons and six daughters. His eldest son, Charles, Attaché to the Embassy at Brussels, was married to the Hon. Frances Law, youngest daughter of the Chief Justice, Lord Ellenborough, and died, without issue, in 1838. Mr. Charles Des Vœux's widow is now Lady Dallas. Three of Sir Charles's daughters by his first marriage are married—viz., Lady Douglas, Mrs. Milligan, and Mrs. Willoughby Cotton. Sir Charles Des Vœux married, secondly, in December, 1842, Lady Cecilia Paulet, younger daughter of Charles Ingoldsby, third Marquis of Winchester, by whom he has had three daughters. Sir Charles died on the 28th ultimo, and is succeeded by his only surviving son, now Sir Henry William Des Vœux, the third Baronet, a Captain in the Army, who was born in 1806, and married, in 1839, Sophia, widow of Sir Roger Gresley, M.P. This family of Des Vœux is of French origin. Anthony Vinchon de Bacquencourt, who assumed the surname of Des Vœux, was the second son of De Bacquencourt, President of the Parliament of Rouen. He was an ardent opponent of the Jansenists; and becoming a Protestant, he incurred the displeasure of his family, and settled in Ireland, where he distinguished himself by his translation and commentary on the Book of Ecclesiastes, and was made an M.A. of the University of Dublin. His son obtained the baronetcy in 1787.

COLONEL BROOKE.

Colonel H. Vaughan Brooke, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, died on the 15th ult., at Holyhead, after a few hours' illness. The gallant Colonel was an old officer of the 32nd Regiment, and accompanied that corps to India in 1846. He served during the campaign in the Punjaub in 1848 and 1849, then in the command of the 32nd, and was present at the first and second siege operations before Mooltan, including the action of Soorjkound, where he commanded the left column of attack. He was also at the surrender of the fort and garrison of Cheniste and the battle of Goojerat. In reward he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and subsequently one of her Majesty's military Aides-de-Camp. He had received a medal and clasps for his conduct in India. Brooke entered the Army in July, 1827, and obtained the rank of Colonel in June, 1854.

THE COUNTESS OF CLANWILLIAM.

The Right Hon. Elizabeth, Countess of Clanwilliam, who died on the 20th ult., was the eldest daughter of George Augustus, eleventh Earl of Pembroke, by his second marriage, with Catherine, only daughter of his Excellency Simon Count Woronzow. Her Ladyship was born on the 31st of March, 1809, and was married, on the 5th of July, 1830, to Richard Charles Francis, third and present Earl of Clanwilliam, by whom she had (with a daughter, Selina, married, in 1851, to Granville Edward Vernon, Esq.) four sons, the eldest of whom, Richard James, Viscount Gilford, born in 1832, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, gained his promotion by his gallantry in the recent operations on the Chinese waters. Lady Clanwilliam was sister of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., the Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Countess of Dunmore, and Viscountess de Vesci.

LADY ROSSLYN,

The Right Hon. Frances, Countess of Rosslyn, whose lamented death occurred on the 30th ult., was the only daughter of the late Lieut.-General Wemyss of Wemyss, by his wife, Frances, daughter of the late Sir W. Erskine, Bart., of Torrie, and was grandniece of Francis, sixth Earl of Wemyss. She was married, the 10th October, 1826, to James Alexander St. Clair, third and present Earl of Rosslyn, and has had two sons and a daughter—viz., James Alexander, late Lord Loughborough, who died unmarried in 1851; Robert Francis, present Lord Loughborough, born the 2nd of March, 1833; and Harriet Elizabeth. Lady Rosslyn had just completed her sixty-fourth year at the time of her demise.

LADY WILLIAMES VAUGHAN.

Frances Margaret, Lady Williames Vaughan, who died on the 16th ult., at the family seat, Rhûg, near Corwen, Merionethshire, was the eldest daughter of Edward Lloyd, Esq., of Rhagatt, Merionethshire, late Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for that county. Her Ladyship was born in 1810, and was married, in July, 1835, to Sir Robert Williames Vaughan, of Rhûg, Nannau, and Hengwrt, county of Merioneth. Her demise is deeply deplored by all who knew her. To the poor of the Williames Vaughan wide domain and neighbourhood (who were the objects of her continual charity and care) her loss is irreparable. Her Ladyship leaves no issue. Her remains have been interred at Llanfackreth, the burial-place of the family.

The New Moldo-Wallachian Capital.—The town of Fockschani, which, according to the convention on the Danubian Principalities, is to be the seat of the Central Commission of the two Principalities, of the High Court of Justice, and of the Court of Appeal, is situated on the Milkov, a tributary of the Sereth, one of the tributaries of the Danube. The Milkov forms the frontier between Wallachia and Moldavia, and the town stands on both its banks. The more important part of the town belongs to Moldavia, contains a population of 12,000 souls, and is the chief town of the district of Putna. The Wallachian part is also the chief town of a district. The town is the centre of the commerce between Moldavia and Wallachia; and the great highway which unites the two capitals, Bucharest and Jassy, passes through it.

Great Yield of Grapes in America.—A lady near Owensville, Clermont County, Ohio, writes to the *Ohio Farmer* that she has a catawba vine trained on her dwelling which has on it this summer one hundred and sixty-seven large bunches of grapes, all sound, with no symptoms of rot. This statement led our friend Michael Simon, of Boardman, to count the number of bunches growing on an Isabella vine that he set out a couple of years ago on his premises, and, to his surprise, he found upon it two hundred and seventy-four bunches, of large size. He had the curiosity, furthermore, to count the number of grapes on some of the bunches, and found many of them ranging from sixty to seventy each, and one that went up as high as eighty-six grapes to the cluster.—*Ironton (Ohio) Register, September 9.*

THE FUTURE OF BRITISH INDIA.

[SECOND ARTICLE.]

In our former article, under the above head, we gave some illustrations of the great want of irrigation works which exists in India, and the enormous gains which have been realised, both by the Government of India and their native tenantry, from the few works of the kind carried out within the last fifteen or twenty years. Colonel Cotton, in his "Public Works in India," calculates that a capital of £35,000,000 might be at once invested in this way in the various districts of India, with the certainty of its yielding an average yearly profit of twenty per cent; whilst the cultivators of the land would, concurrently, be benefited to the extent of thirty per cent additional, to say nothing of other gains and advantages resulting from the improved condition of society, and the stimulus given to industrial enterprise. Gratifying and encouraging as this estimate undoubtedly is, we may add that, judging from the experience of the past, it does not appear to be at all exaggerated; that, on the contrary, it probably falls considerably below the mark.

In support of this remark we take the Report of the Commissioners on Public Works in Madras, which gives particulars of the cost and net returns of all irrigation works undertaken in that Presidency from 1836 to 1849, from which the following results appear:—The works in question, classed under thirty-nine heads, were accomplished at a total first cost of 541,116 rupees, and the annual net profits on them, after deducting the cost of repairs, was, within the short period stated, at the rate of 69½ per cent on the outlay. When it is added that in the Presidency of Madras only one-fifth of the land is cultivated, and only one-fourth part of that fifth irrigated, and that the other districts of India are even more extensively suffering from neglect in this particular, the vastness of the field thus apparently available for the profitable employment of capital, skill, and enterprise, may be imagined.

But it is not merely as a means of profitable investment, to be engaged in as a speculation or not, at our option, that we have now to look at this matter. It is not in India, as in England, a question whether we shall plod on with an inferior system of farming, content with low returns, instead of resorting to the cost and trouble of artificial aid. In India, where nature supplies the water in abundance at fitful periods, but does not economise or distribute it, works for storing that element and spreading it over the land are an absolute necessity; and the omission to provide them is attended with positive money loss to the Government, and fearful calamity to the people. It is an error to suppose that in India the rent or tax upon land may be taken as a constant quantity. It is an error, nevertheless, which the Indian Government appear to have fallen into (perhaps they only wilfully shut their eyes to it, and trusted to its escaping public detection), and the consequence has been that the attention of their ablest servants has been constantly directed (to quote the words of Colonel Cotton) to "the mode of collecting the land revenue; while the question—of a thousand times more importance—how to enable the people to pay it, was literally never touched upon."

The official reports teem with instances of loss and disaster occasioned by the failure of the crops from want of irrigation in particular districts. A few examples will amply suffice:—In Coimbatore, in 1836, in consequence of a deficient supply of water, there was a falling off in the revenue of the Nunjah lands to an enormous extent. Lands bearing the assessment of 29,817 rupees were not cultivated; and on lands assessed at 13,487 rupees, which were cultivated, there was a remission of payment granted to the extent of 11,032 rupees. So also 7896 rupees were lost in the village of Munioor; and in nineteen villages in the Carook talook 9529 rupees were lost from lands not being cultivated, and 10,228 rupees remitted upon lands cultivated, the crops of which failed from deficiency of water; besides other losses to a fully equal amount. This same district was again visited with a similar calamity two years afterwards, when "the revenue lost from deficiency of water alone was 158,471 rupees." But the most serious part of the business is that the losses from these causes are too frequently not confined to the season in which they occur. They are generally followed by famines, resulting in fearful loss of life, and the flight of large numbers of the inhabitants, the consequence of which is a deficiency of labour, which is not supplied for many years afterwards. In 1832, for instance, the north-east monsoon failed throughout the whole presidency of Madras; but the failure was most severely felt in Guntoor, where it produced an absolute famine. The result was that in the two succeeding years the population fell off from 512,000 to 255,511, being less than one-half; and that, whilst part of the deficiency was attributed to removals, not less than 200,000 perished by famine; and the population, so reduced, was twenty years in recovering its former numbers. The loss of revenue and destruction of property were in even larger proportions. The land revenue immediately fell from 1,394,163 rupees to less than half—the loss in thirteen years being 7,749,796 rupees; besides a loss in other branches of revenue of 1,532,112 rupees. As for the zemindars and ryots, their losses are more difficult to arrive at accurately; but they were even greater than those of the Government, and the end of a long calculation in figures by the Commissioners is that the total loss to Government and occupiers of land from this fearful visitation (without attempting to compute the loss to individuals in trade and manufacture) amounted to 2,277,000 rupees, or above two millions and a quarter sterling. The bitterness of this calamity is aggravated by the consideration (as established by surveys subsequently made by the Government) that the works necessary to avert it, both in the Guntoor and Masulipatam districts, might have been carried out at a cost of fifteen lacs and a half of rupees, or £155,000.

To add any remark to such statements as these would almost be unnecessary; but the Madras Torture Committee, in their report, give an extract from a letter from Mr. Taylor, the chief revenue officer of that district, which curiously enforces the positive duty of making provision for irrigation, both on the score of humanity and prudence. In this communication Mr. Taylor states that "there are particular reasons why torture, properly so called, cannot exist to any extent in the greater part of the talooks of this (the Rajahmundry) district," and of these peculiarities a principal one is "the altered circumstances of this district in respect to irrigation." He adds, and the statement is painfully suggestive, "The means of paying the land-tax, which was formerly excessive, being put within reach of the ryots, there is no further necessity for resorting to violence to realise the collection of the revenue. In those talooks, therefore, where the anicut water has been supplied to the land, the labour and responsibility of the revenue officers have been happily and materially reduced."

Next in importance to irrigation works are those for affording means of ready and cheap intercommunication between interior districts respectively, and between them and the great seats of commerce and the points of export. To what a fearful extent India has hitherto suffered, and still suffers, for want of these appliances, almost passes belief and comprehension, but that the facts are too plainly stated to be misunderstood or disputed. Many a district is depopulated by famine within a few miles of another district which is abundantly supplied, and starves only for want of the means of transit. "A million of people in Berar," Colonel Cotton tells us, "are paying 200 or 300 lacs a year for rice which they grow themselves, while they could obtain it from Rajahmundry for 50 or 70 lacs if the Godavery navigation were opened." On the other hand, whilst in Berar rice is 79 rupees and salt 70 rupees per ton dearer than in Rajahmundry, in Rajahmundry cotton is 139 rupees and wheat 35 rupees dearer than in Berar. Now, these districts are situated, the one at the head, the other at the mouth, of the Godavery; and the opening of the river would at once lead to a profitable intercommunication between them.

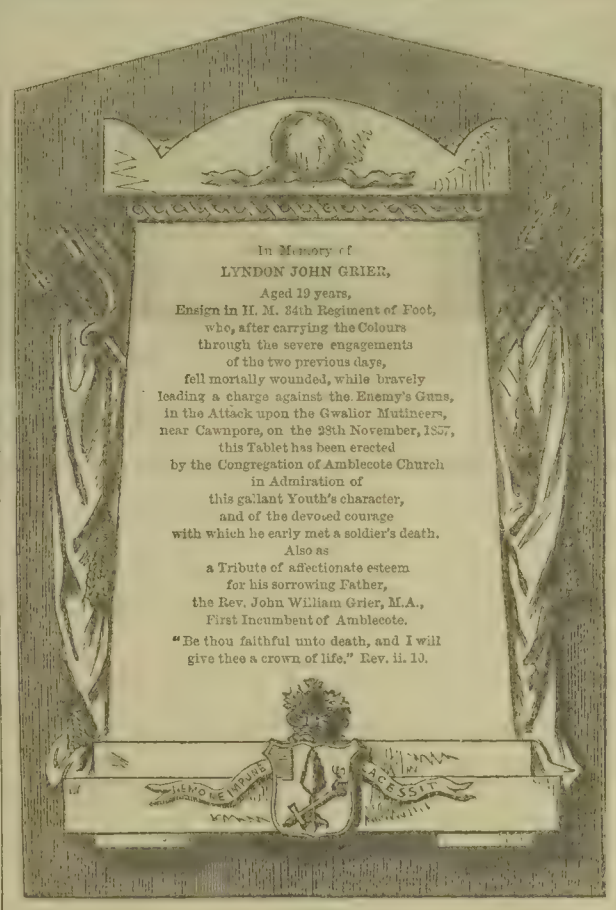
But, in view of Imperial interests, the want of economical means of transit for the produce of India—her cotton, for instance—is of still greater importance. Cotton which is grown in Berar at one penny farthing a pound costs three farthings to bring it to the cotton market of that country, and one penny to transport it thence to Bombay; whilst the freight thence to England is only another penny per pound—raising the price by the time it reaches Manchester to fourpence per pound. With a proper system of canal communication the cotton might be brought to the point of export at the cost of one farthing per ton per mile, instead of threepence per ton, the present rate of charge. Colonel Cotton estimates that the country is losing upwards of two millions sterling per month, or twenty-five millions annually, for want of proper means of transit for its raw produce. Taking a broad and comprehensive view of the requirement, and estimating the area of the Indian peninsula at 1,250,000 square miles, he calculates that to open up this tract with main lines of communication by road or canal, fifty miles apart, would require 50,000 miles of such communication, besides 500,000 miles of minor communications at five miles apart. The total amount of communication, great and small, now existing he estimates at 17,500 miles; and the ratio of that to 550,000 shows the extent of the want, and scope for future enterprise in India.

In concluding this paper, let us here remark that, in treating upon the subject of transit, we do not wish to take any decided part in the discussions which have been raised as to the relative value of cheap canal, and comparatively dear railway, communications. Colonel Cotton, whose views and suggestions are justly entitled to the greatest respect, shows that the portions of the Bombay and Calcutta Railways hitherto completed have realised an annual profit of only 1½ and 3¾ per cent respectively, whilst the Rajahmundry Transit (Canal) Company and the Ganges Steam Navigation Company have realised a gain yearly of 32 and 48 per cent respectively; but in our opinion these results should not be accepted as conclusive evidence against the success and utility of the former works, even in a commercial point of view, whilst, upon Imperial grounds, the establishment of direct and rapid communication between the principal seats of Government must be admitted as of paramount importance. We believe that a network of road and canal communication throughout the length and breadth of the land will be absolutely necessary in India, so soon as the resources of her soil are developed by means of irrigation, and that the increased commercial operations so established will demand the co-operation of an efficient railway system on the main lines of transit; in a word, that canal and railway schemes, being both established, will mutually assist and supply one another.

How improved means of transit, in connection with extended works of irrigation, may be made to increase the material wealth both of India and of the home country will form the subject of a third and concluding paper.

TABLET IN AMBLECOTE CHURCH TO THE MEMORY OF ENSIGN LYNDON J. GRIER.

The tablet of which we give the accompanying Sketch has lately been erected in the parish church of Amblecote, near Stourbridge, Worcestershire, to the memory of one of those brave and gallant



youths who have fallen in the recent eventful war in India. Ensign Lyndon J. Grier, second son of the Rev. John W. Grier, M.A., Incumbent of Amblecote, and grandnephew of the late Archbishop of Dublin, was gazetted in H.M.'s 34th Regiment of Foot on the 1st June, 1855. The regiment was then in the Crimea, where it subsequently suffered severely in the first attack upon the Redan. On the 1st of November of the same year Ensign Grier was sent out with a draught of the regiment, and continued in the Crimea until the return of our forces. The disturbances in India soon again gave occasion to this gallant corps for active service. It embarked on the 8th of August, 1857, at Portsmouth, on board the *Golden Fleece*, and was the first of all the regiments sent out from this country to reach Calcutta, the voyage having been made in sixty-eight days—a speed scarcely ever surpassed. Pressing on to the scene of action, it reached Cawnpore in the middle of November. The painful events which occurred there on the 26th of November, and the following days, are too well known to require any mention here. The share Ensign Grier had in them is best described by a field officer of the 34th, who, in writing home, says:—"Before we left Cawnpore I made it my business to search out the exact spot where poor Grier was when shot. Though no mention has been made of him by those in authority, it is not that his memory is not entitled to it. He attacked with twelve men the same position that the 64th attempted, and in which struggle they lost their Colonel, Major, other officers, and so many men. Had he succeeded (it was impossible he could) his name must have appeared most prominently. The position he attacked was naturally one of great strength, had two guns commanding every approach, and in the rear of it, within 100 yards, was the whole left of the attacking army, in numbers about 5000 men. Poor Lyndon was shot through the right side as he was gallantly leading on his small party of men, two of whom were killed and eight severely wounded. The whole were close to the guns; the ten men retired and brought poor Grier with them. He was taken into the hospital immediately; but as Chalmers, the surgeon of the regiment, foretold, he died early the next morning. Young as he was, no boy ever showed greater promise of a glorious manhood. Owing to my unceasing duties I had but little time to devote to others, but when wearied and often harassed my greatest pleasure was to spend an hour in his company. His good sense, manly disposition, and bright temperament always made him a valuable companion. I do not exaggerate when I tell you that during the time he was with us he was esteemed by all, and that now he is spoken of with feelings of the greatest affection, accompanied by the deepest regret. These feelings are expressed even more strongly by the field officers and seniors of the regiment than by the subalterns. I feel as if I had lost a younger brother."

The tablet, which has been erected by Hollins, of Birmingham, though simple in design, is remarkable for execution and finish.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The new church of St. George, Charlestown, Pendleton, was consecrated on Saturday last by the Lord Bishop of Manchester.

The chief Minister of Persia and his two sons have been dismissed, and are under surveillance.

The Harveian Oration at the Royal College of Physicians will be delivered by Dr. Aldis in the ensuing year.

Earl Fitzwilliam has just presented £200 for the purchase of a pulpit or altar-cloth for the new church of St. George, Doncaster.

Madrid boasts of a kind of *Bell's Life* in the shape of the *Bullfighter's Journal*, which enjoys extensive circulation.

A portrait of the Duke of Northumberland, painted by Francis Grant, has been placed in the hall of the Infirmary at Newcastle.

Prince Adalbert of Prussia arrived at Plymouth on Saturday night last from Falmouth, in his steam yacht *Grille*; and on Monday evening left for Spithead, where he arrived on the following morning.

Mr. Robert Montgomery, of the Bengal Civil Service, has been appointed provisional member of the Council of the Governor-General in India.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 812,290 lb., which is an increase of 4046 lb. compared with the previous statement.

It is said that Miss Florence Nightingale will take part in the proceedings of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, to be held at Liverpool on Monday next.

The chapel of Guy's Hospital was reopened on Sunday morning for Divine service after undergoing extensive alterations and repairs.

A small yacht called the *Christopher Columbus* has just arrived at Southampton from New York. She is only forty-five tons burden, and was brought across the Atlantic by a man and two boys.

A handsome tablet to the memory of Sir Astley P. Cooper has been fixed in Guy's Hospital. It is formed of the purest Carrara statuary marble, upon a dove-marble back.

The annual meeting of the Hants and Wilts Education Society, and the conference of institutions in union, was held in Salisbury on Wednesday, when the chair was taken by the Right Hon. T. H. S. Estcourt, M.P.

Letters from Verona mention the death, by suicide, of the Italian poet Bettelloni, who shot himself through the heart with a pistol, discharging two barrels.

The Chief Registrarship of the Court of Bankruptcy has become vacant by the death of Mr. John Campbell. The appointment is worth upwards of £2000 a year.

The Storthing of Norway, in its last session, accorded a sum of 60,000fr. for the purpose of making mineralogical researches, and for the publication of a geological map of certain districts.

Rawson William Rawson, Esq., Colonial Secretary of the Cape of Good Hope, has been appointed a Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte returned to Inverness on Friday week from his northern tour. He went south shortly afterwards, having waited on the Rev. Mr. Macgregor to have another consultation about Gaelic.

The meeting of the Bedfordshire Agricultural Association was held at Biggleswade on Friday week. Speeches were made by Mr. H. Russell, M.P., Colonel Gilpin, M.P., Mr. Barnard, M.P., and Mr. Whitbread, M.P.; but they contain nothing of political interest.

Colonel Sykes, M.P. for Aberdeen, addressed his constituents on Friday week, and rendered to them an account of his Parliamentary conduct. He was favourably received, and a resolution approving his conduct was passed.

The French Government, on the application of that of Spain, has just given orders for exercising a strict surveillance to prevent the smuggling which is now being carried on to a considerable extent on the Pyrenean frontier.

M. Mirès, it is said in the Paris journals, has bought of M. Paulin, the Paris publisher, 20,000 copies of the "History of the Consulate and the Empire" by M. Thiers, in order to distribute the same, as prizes, to the subscribers of the *Constitutionnel* and the *Pays*.

On Sunday week the Bishop of London, who was on a visit to the Bishop of the diocese, at Abergwilly Palace, preached to a crowded congregation at St. Peter's Church, Carmarthen—the Bishop of St. David's and the Venerable Archdeacon Bevan reading the Communion Service.

The rifle cannon which were tried at the Polygon of Gavre, near Lorient, have, it appears, been adopted by the French Emperor for the navy; and a good number of a similar pattern are manufacturing at the Imperial foundry at Rouelle.

Another letter has just been received from Capt. M'Clintock, R.N., commanding Lady Franklin's yacht, conveying the gratifying intelligence that he has safely crossed the middle ice of Baffin Sea

The following are the Irish spiritual representative Peers for the next Session of Parliament:—The Lord Primate (closing fast upon his eighty-seventh year), the Bishop of Down (Dr. Knox), the Bishop of Ossory (Dr. O'Brien), and the Bishop of Cork (Dr. Fitzgerald).

The Seville newspapers mention the arrival of Lord Cardigan in that city. His Lordship's yacht, the beauty and fittings-up of which seem to have much pleased the public, is minutely described in the local papers.

The Madrid journals state that a company of French, Belgian, Dutch, and Swiss capitalists has just been formed for working 150 mines in the districts of Hiendelaencina, Sierra Almagrera, Murcia, and Sierra Nevada.

Mr. J. D. Coleridge is to be raised to the rank of Queen's Counsel after the commencement of Michaelmas Term in November next. The same honour will be conferred upon Mr. Hawkins, of the Home Circuit, and Mr. Karslake, of the Western Circuit.

The Southern Coursing Club of Ireland held its first meeting on Killeady Hills, near Kinsale, on the 28th ult., and the sport was continued the following day. The two stakes for puppies and aged dogs were limited to sixteen greyhounds each.

The Legion of Honour now consists of 55,285 members—viz., 70 grand crosses, 230 grand officers, 1102 commanders, 4827 officers, and 49,056 knights. The above numbers are exclusive of foreigners having the decoration.

Lieut.-Col. Richard Clement Moody, R.E., has been appointed Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and Wymond Thomas Ugilvy Hamley, Esq., to be Collector of Customs, for the colony of British Columbia.

A fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Hardwicke, builder, of Alcester-street, Birmingham, on Monday night. Property to a very large amount was destroyed before the flames were arrested; and a great deal of the adjoining property was destroyed.

The Tunis Government, not satisfied with having interdicted the slave trade in its States, has established in the capital a Municipal Council, which is to assemble several times a year, and decide on all questions relative to the administration of the city.

It may be taken as a proof of growing civilisation in Russia, and its admission into Western European life, that the Brussels paper, *Le Nord*, has established "our own correspondents" at Taganrog, Novogorod, Rostoff, and Tamboff.

The new Copyhold Act came into force on Friday week. There are various amendments in the new law as to voluntary and compulsory enfranchisements and the extinguishments of heriot. The Act is to be considered with the Act of 1852.

The visitors to the South Kensington Museum last week were:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, 3997; on Monday and Tuesday, free evenings, 5670; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 862; one students' evening, Wednesday, 114: total, 10,643.

The Emperor of Russia has just granted permission to the students of the University of Moscow to publish a collection of translations of the best German, French, and other foreign works, to be printed at the cost of the University.

The Earl of Carlisle will preside at a public meeting of the members of the Manchester Mechanics' Institution on the 18th inst., upon which occasion the diplomas awarded to the members by the Society of Arts will be distributed.

On Monday, at the Townhall, Little Bolton, two colliers were charged with working with naked candles, and another with taking off the top of his safety-lamp, in a pit at Kersley. They were fined—the two first 20s. and costs, and the other 10s. and costs.

In the Cathedral of Troyes last week 100 young girls assumed the habit of the Sœurs de Bon Secours, and devoted themselves for life to the care of the sick. The Abbé Bozard was delegated by the Bishop to officiate on the occasion.

ENGLISH SONGS AND MELODIES.



Poetry by Charles Mackay.

Symphonies and Accompaniment by Frank Mori.

Air—"What shall I do to show how much I love her?"

Joys of the past! are they van - ish'd for e - - ver?
Vi - sions of glo - ry, half - cloud and half - splen - - dour,

Flow' - rets soon ga - ther'd, and soon - er de - cay'd;
Flash on the soul look - ing back through the years:

Rip - ples of light up - on
Hopes that were lof - ty, and

Time's flow - ing ri - - - ver, Lost with the breath o'er its bo - som that stray'd?
loves that were ten - - - der, Gleam through the haze of our pas - sion - ate tears.

No! there are hours in the heart's hap - py sad - ness When they re - turn a - mid
Vain - ly, oh, vain - ly our hearts would re - store them; Fair though they glit - ter, how

p

cres.

sun - shine and rain; Me - mo - ry, bright as a rain - bow of glad - - ness,
quick - ly they're gone! E - choes that die with the mu - sic that bore them,

cres. *rall. e dim.*

Spans the dark sky with their beau - ty a - gain.
Lights that are dark - en'd the mo - ment they've shone.

For second verse repeat from 𝄋

rall. *rall.*

I.

Joys of the past! are they vanish'd for ever?
Flow'rets soon gather'd, and sooner decay'd;
Ripples of light upon Time's flowing river,
Lost with the breath o'er its bosom that stray'd?
No! there are hours in the heart's happy sadness
When they return, amid sunshine and rain;
Memory, bright as a rainbow of gladness,
Spans the dark sky with their beauty again.

II.

Visions of glory, half-cloud and half-splendour,
Flash on the soul looking back through the years:
Hopes that were lofty, and loves that were tender,
Gleam through the haze of our passionate tears.
Vainly, oh, vainly our hearts would restore them;
Fair though they glitter, how quickly they're gone!
Echoes that die with the music that bore them,
Lights that are darken'd the moment they've shone!



LITERATURE.

The History and Antiquities of Lambeth. By John Tanswell, of the Inner Temple, Member of the Surrey Archæological Society, Camden Society, &c. London: Frederick Pickton.

The parish of Lambeth is interesting not only to its own inhabitants, but to the inhabitants of London generally, whose history is so necessarily interwoven with this ancient, and from the events which have taken place there interesting, portion of the metropolis. Upon the attention of the ecclesiological student it has peculiar claims, inasmuch as it has been from the earliest periods the seat of the archiepiscopal authority in England. Yet thirty years have elapsed since the last "History of Lambeth," by Allen, in one moderate-sized volume, was published, at a price which precluded its falling into the hands of more than a limited number of subscribers. Mr. Tanswell's book, on the other hand, sells at 7s. 6d., a price which brings it within the reach of the majority of readers. The work is appropriately dedicated (by permission) to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. After the Preface, which partakes somewhat of the facetious, we are introduced to a "General Survey of the Parish," containing much interesting and curious information. The "Manorial History" is fully written, accurately tracing the various mutations which the possession of the soil has undergone from the days of King Edward the Confessor to the present time. The Palace is well and copiously described. The illustrations which adorn this chapter are particularly worthy of notice. A complete "List of the Archbishops" is given, with short biographical notices, and facsimile autographs of some of the most distinguished. The parish church, which was rebuilt (with the exception of the tower) in 1851, is well described. A church is mentioned as being situate at Lambeth in "Domesday Book;" but the edifice, which was pulled down prior to the late re-erection, was built towards the end of the fourteenth century. Much curious information respecting the Popish ceremonies used at the baptism of bells, &c., is given in this chapter. The district churches are also fully chronicled. A "List of the Rectors," with biographical notes, is followed by a judicious and copious selection from the "Monuments and Epitaphs," many of which are now destroyed. Ample particulars of the tomb (lately restored) of the famous John Tradescant (to whom posterity is mainly indebted for the introduction of botany into this kingdom) are given. An attractive portion of the work consists of the two closing chapters, which are devoted to "Antique and other Buildings" and "Remarkable Events," of which last Lambeth seems to have witnessed many, including the memorable Chartist meeting on Kennington-common on the 10th of April, 1848. Finally, we have a valuable appendix, containing numerous extracts from the Subsidy Rolls, extending from the 1st of Edward III. to the 1st of Charles I., "partly supplying the place of the census of the present day in showing the number, names, and social position of the early inhabitants of the parish."

The interest attaching to the parish of Lambeth will make Mr. Tanswell's production acceptable to a large class of readers.

Notes on Cherbourg. By Bedford Pim, Commander R.N., F.R.G.S. J. Potter.

This is the title of a small *brochure* giving in a succinct form the history of this terrible marine post, from the day when Cæsar sailed from it for the conquest of Britain (whence the name Cæsaris Burgus) to that on which Queen Victoria visited the Emperor of the French on board the *Bretagne*, followed by an accurate description of its works, and an inventory of its munitions of war, as far as they go at present. The author, who had an excellent opportunity of seeing the place, during a visit there in the yacht of his friend Mr. R. Stephenson, M.P., cites the saying of an old French author, "Les marins écrivent mal, mais avec assez de candeur;" upon which we must remark that Commander Pim does not write badly (we thank him for that he writes briefly), whilst his candour corrects much of the exaggeration which has marked the generality of descriptive accounts which have appeared of this formidable place. For instance, as to the number of guns which the works are calculated to hold, but most of which have not yet been mounted, the published accounts have multiplied them only eightfold. The two extreme forts on the dyke will have 60 guns each, the central fort 40, and the intermediate fort, 14—total, 174; though Commander Pim considers it probable that the number actually worked in them will never exceed 100. The aggregate armaments of the shore batteries he shows to be altogether, in round numbers, 314 guns and 32 mortars, making a total of 414 guns and 32 mortars. With respect to the dyke itself, a doubt of its stability is more than implied. We quote the passage:—

The French account of the number of guns is much exaggerated; for instance, the lower tier of Est and Ouest has only twenty-two embrasures, and it is very questionable if more will ever be placed there, as both these forts have been damaged by the sea, especially Ouest, which shows a large crack down its seaward side, making it necessary to place an immense quantity of stones on its summit to sink the foundation. Even from this elevated position the sea has driven a huge mass of these stones into the centre of the fort, and it is not uncommon during storms for waves to sweep over the various buildings, causing the Digue itself to vibrate throughout the entire length; in short, it seems problematical if, in very heavy weather, a perpendicular wall of twenty-five feet, with four large buildings upon it, can be sustained; and this opinion is confirmed by the unusual quantity of stone required each year to feed the sea.

Fifty years ago the dyke, with all the works upon it, was destroyed by a terrible tempest, and two hundred and fifty people drowned. It has since been built up more solidly; but there is much reason to question whether, though it may resist the raging of the sea, it would stand the racket of heavy firing from its own guns.

The Parochial System: its Development and Results. A Sermon. By the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, Chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln, and Proctor in Convocation for that Diocese Sheffington, Piccadilly.

Spiritual Destitution: How can it be Relieved? A Visitation Sermon. By the Rev. W. B. Hopkins, Vicar of Wisbeach. Leach, Wisbeach.

A Voice from the Fens; being a Plea for Mission Houses in Widely-scattered Parishes. Dedicated with profound respect, but without permission, to the Bishop of Lincoln.

"Missionary exertion is at all times antagonistic to the parochial system." Such is a sentence we find in the last *Quarterly*, in an article on the "Life of Wycliffe." It jarred harshly on our ears, fresh from hearing one of the sermons named above, in which the able Vicar of Wisbeach had traced an ingenious parallel between the dwellers of the ancient Laish and the inhabitants of the fens of Lincolnshire and Cambridge; and it set us thinking how far the idea it conveyed was true.

The object of all three of the above tracts is identical. It is to make the parochial system efficient for bringing religious teaching home to every one within the boundary of any given parish; and they are interesting at the present time, because the cry of late has been solely to provide for spiritual destitution in populous places; and the needs of widely-spread and thinly-inhabited pastoral and agricultural districts have been too much neglected. They are, in fact, calls to the parochial clergy to make every parish a *centre* of missionary exertion to every ignorant and ungodly person within its boundaries. Thus far, then, the dictum of the *Quarterly* would seem to be untenable when it says that "missionary exertion is at all times *antagonistic* to the parochial system."

But the sentence which we have quoted does not stand alone. It is used in reference to the aggression of the preaching friars, as missionaries, who invaded the parishes, and usurped the privileges of the parochial clergy and conventual orders. In this limited sense the words may be true, and certainly are so to some extent; and we would commend them to the consideration of those who are aiding the establishment of "Clergy Mission Colleges" in London, with the supposed design of supplementing the deficiencies of that parochial system which is said to have broken down in the metropolis and in large provincial towns. The difficulties of this new plan are lightly touched upon by the author of the sermon on "The Parochial System" in the foot-notes he has appended to page 13; and his opinion is deserving of such weight as should be attached to varied and extensive experience in the working both of town and country parishes; for it is impossible that such parishes as Yarmouth and St. Martin-in-the-Fields can have been occupied by a man of ordinary intelligence without leaving many important practical lessons behind their tenure. Mr. Mackenzie's view is that the parish priest is the missionary—not to a class, but to the whole of his people; and that if his parish be populous he must multiply the clergy and district visitors till they are sufficient to reach the whole population. If it be extensive in area he must multiply local centres, or mission-houses, where he can gather the people together for public worship and instruction, *in addition* to the parish church.

The "Voice from the Fens" is an anonymous tract. It tells its own tale plainly, and is a forcibly-urged plea for mission-houses in widely-scattered parishes.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, BIRMINGHAM.

This noble edifice, the parish church of Birmingham, was first erected in the eighth century. The building, however, as it at present stands, cannot, it is believed, claim a greater antiquity than A.D. 1291. The living at that time was valued at seven and a half marks. At a later period, in the 26th year of Henry VIII., it was estimated at £19 2s. 6d. The present income is £1048. It is probable that a portion of the church was built by Sir William de Bermingham. The meridian line, situated at the south side, was placed there by Ferguson the astronomer. In the year 1331 Walter de Clodshale, of Saltley, gave certain lands and messuages for the founding of a chantry at the altar of the Blessed Virgin in this church, and for maintaining one priest to celebrate mass there for the souls of himself, his wife, and their ancestors. In the 26th year of Henry VIII. the value of the lands and tenements was estimated at a hundred and one shillings, Sir Thomas Allen and Sir John Grene, priests, being wardens thereof. The style of the architecture is what is known as the Early Decorated. In the interior of the building there are several monuments of the Lords de Bermingham. The most ancient of these is situated in the fifth window-opening of the south aisle. It is the effigy of a knight cross-legged and recumbent, lying on a coffin-shaped slab, and supposed to represent Sir William de Bermingham, who died in the reign of Henry I. In the south aisle is a high-altar tomb of alabaster, divided into compartments, on which is the effigy of a knight in plate armour, believed to represent John de Bermingham, who in the year 1379 was Sheriff of the counties of Warwick and Leicester, and one of the Knights of the Shire in the Parliament held at Westminster, A.D. 1382. The church is capable of accommodating 2000 persons. Within the last three years the edifice has been restored, as indicated by the above Engraving, the original design having been preserved as much as possible. The restoration was effected by means of public subscription, and the last contribution was made immediately preceding her Majesty's visit, when a fine peal of bells (subscribed for principally through the influence of the Mayor, Sir John Ratcliff) was placed in the tower, and rang out right merrily as her Majesty passed near the edifice on her way to Aston Hall.

Fearful Adventure in the Mammoth Cave. — The Maelstrom Explored.—The hero of the exploit thus reported in the *Louisville Journal* of September 11th is William C. Prentice, the son of George D. Prentice:—"At the supposed end of what has always been considered the longest avenue of the Mammoth Cave, nine miles from its entrance, there is a pit, dark and deep and terrible, known as the Maelstrom. Tens of thousands have gazed into it with awe whilst Bengal-lights were thrown down it to make its fearful depths visible, but none ever had the daring to explore it. The celebrated guide Stephen, who was deemed insensible to fear, was offered six hundred dollars by the proprietors of the cave if he would descend to the bottom of it, but he shrank from the peril. A few years ago a Tennessee professor, a learned and bold man, resolved to do what no one before him had dared to do; and, making his arrangements with great care and precaution, he had himself lowered down by a strong rope a hundred feet, but at that point his courage failed him, and he called aloud to be drawn out. No human power could ever have induced him to repeat the appalling experiment. A couple of weeks ago, however, a young gentleman of Louisville, whose nerves never trembled at mortal peril, being at the Mammoth Cave with Professor Wright, of our city, and others, determined, no matter what the dangers and difficulties might be, to explore the depths of the Maelstrom. Mr. Proctor, the enterprising proprietor of the cave, sent to Nashville and procured a long rope of great strength, expressly for the purpose. The ropes and some necessary timbers were borne by the guides and others to the point of proposed exploration. The arrangements being soon completed, the rope, with a heavy fragment of rock affixed to it, was let down and swung to and fro to dislodge any loose rocks that would be likely to fall at the touch. Several were thus dislodged, and the long-continued reverberations, rising up like distant thunder from below, proclaimed the depth of the horrid chasm. Then the young hero of the occasion, with several hats drawn over his head to protect it as far as possible against any masses falling from above, and with a light in his hand and the rope fastened around his body, took his place over the awful pit and directed the half-dozen men who held the end of the rope to let him down into the Cimmerian gloom. We have heard, from his own lips, an account of his descent. Occasionally masses of earth and rock went whizzing past, but none struck him. Thirty or forty feet from the top he saw a ledge, from which, as he judged by appearances, two or three avenues led off in different directions. About a hundred feet from the top a cataract from the side of the pit went rushing down the abyss, and, as he descended by the side of the falling water and in the midst of the spray, he felt some apprehension that his light would be extinguished, but his care prevented this. He was landed at the bottom of the pit, a hundred and ninety feet from the top. He found it almost perfectly circular, about eighteen feet in diameter, with a small opening at one point, leading to a fine chamber of no great extent. He found on the floor beautiful specimens of black silex of immense size, vastly larger than were ever discovered in any other part of the Mammoth Cave, and also a multitude of exquisite formations, as pure and white as virgin snow. Making himself heard, with great effort, by his friends, he at length asked them to pull him partly up, intending to stop on the way and explore a cave that he had observed opening about forty feet above the bottom of the pit. Reaching the mouth of that cave, he swung himself with much exertion into it, and, holding the end of the rope in his hand, he incautiously let it go, and it swung out apparently beyond his reach. The situation was a fearful one, and his friends above could do nothing for him. Soon, however, he made a hook of the end of his lamp, and, by extending himself as far over the verge as possible without falling, he succeeded in securing the end of the rope. Fastening it to a rock, he followed the avenue 150 or 200 yards to a point where he found it blockaded by an impassable avalanche of rock and earth. Returning to the mouth of this avenue, he beheld an exactly similar mouth of another on the opposite side of the pit; but, not being able to swing himself into it, he refastened the rope around his body, suspended himself again over the abyss, and shouted to his friends to raise him to the top. The pull was an exceedingly severe one, and the rope, being ill adjusted round his body, gave him the most excruciating pain. But soon his pain was forgotten in a new and dreadful peril. When he was ninety feet from the mouth of the pit, and one hundred from the bottom, swaying and swinging in mid-air, he heard rapid and excited words of horror and alarm above, and soon learned that the rope by which he was upheld had taken fire from the friction of the timber over which it passed. Several moments of awful suspense to those above, and still more awful to him below, ensued. To them and him a fatal and instant catastrophe seemed inevitable. But the fire was extinguished with a bottle of water belonging to himself, and then the party above, though almost exhausted by their labours, succeeded in drawing him to the top. He was as calm and self-possessed as upon his entrance into the pit; but all his companions, overcome by fatigue, sank down upon the ground, and his friend Professor Wright, from over-exertion and excitement, fainted and remained for a time insensible. The young adventurer left his name carved in the depths of the Maelstrom—the name of the first and only person that ever gazed upon its mysteries." *New York Evening Post.*

Notice to Mariners.—The "Cairnsmore" Rock.—The position of this rock, upon which the British ship *Cairnsmore*, of Liverpool, John Bragg, master, bound from Hong-Kong to Shanghai, was totally wrecked on the 26th of June last, is given as follows by Lieutenant Ward, R.N., in charge of her Majesty's yacht *Emperor*, from observations taken whilst the wreck was upon it:—"The Cairnsmore rock lies in lat. 30° 42′ 10″ north, and long. 122° 34′ 40″ east, very nearly in mid-channel between the Parker Islands and the Saddle Group. The following are the bearings of the most conspicuous objects seen from the rock:—South-east point of Senhouse Island, south; a small rugged rock close to the south-east point of Raffles Island and in a line with the point, S. 59° W.; the northernmost rock of the group off Chesney Island (very conspicuous) N. 59° W. On approaching this dangerous rock the lead can give no warning whatever, as the rock is very small, apparently not more than thirty or forty feet in diameter, and rises very abruptly. It will be prudent in future for vessels navigating this channel to keep on the Saddle Island side. When, going north, the Bit rock opens south of South Saddle Island, they will be to the northward of the Cairnsmore rock; and when, going south, the same rock opens to the northward of the South Saddle, they will be to the southward of it."—*North China Herald* office, Shanghai, July 10.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. A. P., St. John's, Cantab.—The following is the position by D'Orville's to which we alluded; we leave you to judge whether the resemblance be accidental:—*White:* K at K R sq, Bs at Q R 6th and Q B 5th, Kt at Q B 2nd, Ps at Q Kt 4th and Q R 2nd. *Black:* K at Q R 5th, P at Q R 2nd. White to play, and mate in three moves.

C. M. J.—The solution in question shall be sought for. Your problems are now in the examiner's hands.

G. H. N.—Problem No. 762 appears, as you and other correspondents suggest, to be capable of solution in *three* moves.

Cardiff.—Quite practicable, and in half-a-dozen different ways.

H. L.—Try it once more. The key move is the not at all obvious capture of K's Pawn with Rook.

Vox Provincialis.—It is not likely, we fear; but nothing determinate is yet known.

W. J. Hodges.—A good suggestion; but think of the space it would involve!

Gamma.—Replied to by letter.

H. Kling.—The pressure upon our chess space at this moment renders the postponement of your ingenious variation unavoidable. It shall not, however, be forgotten.

R. T. F.—The "Chess-player's Handbook," published by Bohn, of Covent-garden.

H. H.—We know of no Chess Club in the neighbourhood of Highbury.

F. R., Norwich.—1. An acceptance of your polite offer has been notified in the way requested. 2. The abridged solution of Problem No. 762 shall be examined and reported on immediately.

D. W. O., Sligo, and others.—Problem No. 754.—As we suspected, there was an imperfection in the copy of this problem which was sent to us. Mr. Healey, the author, states that the White Pawn on *White K Kt's 4th square* should be a *White Rook*. We shall publish the Solution, probably, in our next Number

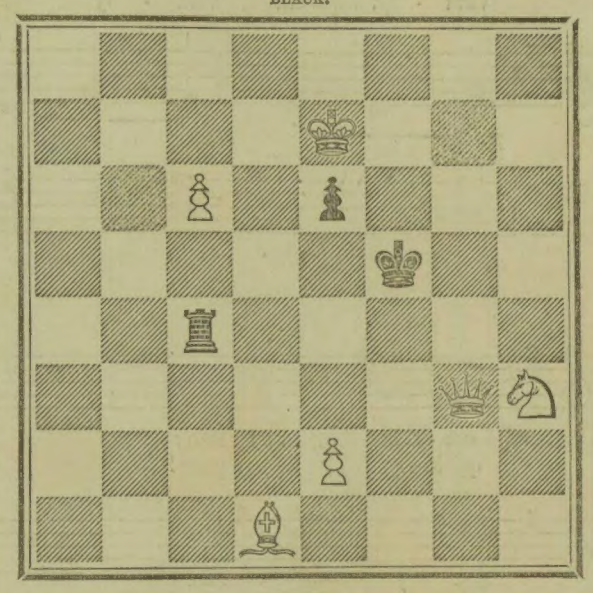
Solutions of Problem No. 762, by Derevon, G. A., St. Bees; I. F. C., T. E., Sligo; Adolphus Tunbridge Wells, M. D., D. W. O., Philebeg, H. W. P., D. D., Semper idem, Lex, B. N. G., P. P., Librarian, Onyx, F. G. T., P. Q. S., A. Z., Omicron, Monksbarn, Murdoch, Old Sim The Captain, Wily Willy, Dods, G. P., O. L. F., T. H., P. M. S., Major, Jerry, Query, St. Patrick, A Schoolboy, Amersham, Etonian, G. F. O., Miles, G. M., McMurray, Clio, D. H. P., Kappa, Frederic, Q in the Corner, Mary, Cleanthe, A Middy, Sheerness, King Cole, P. C., N. B., An Anchorite, Sammy of Boulogne, R. R., Nemo, W. T. W., Larry, T. C. D G. D., and Vix, are correct. All others are wrong.

*** A mass of Chess communications must of necessity remain unnoticed while so many games of importance await publication.

PROBLEM No. 764.

By G. M.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. MORPHY AND HARRWITZ.

This contest is over, Mr. Harrwitz having declined to proceed unless another postponement of fifteen days were permitted for the restoration of his health, which his opponent was compelled to refuse, being in daily expectation of the arrival of MM. Heydebrand der Lasa and Anderssen, with whom he is engaged to play. The score at the termination stood:—

Morphy, 5, | Harrwitz, 2. | Drawn, 1.

The following are the third and sixth games in this contest:—

(Irregular Opening.)

Black (Mr. H.)	White (Mr. M.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to K B 4th
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd
3. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd
4. Q B to K Kt 5th	K B to Q Kt 5th
5. Q to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q B 4th
6. P to Q 5th	P to K 4th
7. P to K 3rd	Castles
8. K B to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd
9. K Kt to K 2nd	P to K R 3rd
10. B takes K Kt	Q takes B
11. P to Q R 3rd	B takes Kt (ch)
12. Q takes B	Kt to Q 2nd
13. Castles on K side	Q to K Kt 3rd
14. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd
15. P to K B 3rd	P to K R 4th

(Fearing the advance of the King's Kt's Pawn.)

16. B to Q B 2nd	B to Q Kt 2nd
17. B to Q R 4th	Q to K B 2nd
18. B takes Kt	Q takes B
19. P takes P	Q Kt P takes P
20. P to K B 4th	P to K 5th
21. Q R to Q Kt (sq)	B to Q R 3rd
22. K R to Q B (sq)	Q to Q R 5th
23. Kt to K Kt 3rd	P to K R 5th
24. Kt to K B (sq)	Q R to Q Kt (sq)
25. Kt to Q 2nd	Q R to Q Kt 3rd
26. R takes R	P takes R
27. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q takes Q

(From this moment White has much the advantage, and he maintains and improves it very ably.)

Black (Mr. H.)	White (Mr. M.)
28. Kt takes Q	P to Q Kt 4th

(The *coup juste*; White must now ensure having a passed Pawn.)

29. P takes P	B takes P
30. Kt to Q R 5th	R to Q R sq
31. Kt to Q Kt 7th	R to Q R 3rd
32. R to Q B 3rd	K to K B sq
33. Kt to Q 8th	B to Q 2nd
34. R to Q Kt 3rd	K to K 2nd
35. R to Q Kt 8th	P to Q B 5th

(The winning Pawn.)

36. K to K B 2nd	P to Q B 6th
37. K to K 2nd	R takes Q R P
38. Kt to Q B 6th (ch)	B takes Kt
39. P takes B	P to Q B 7th
40. K to Q 2nd	R to Q B 6th

(Well played. Black may now prolong, but he cannot possibly save, the game.)

41. K to Q B sq	R takes Q B P
42. R to Q Kt 3rd	K to K B 3rd
43. R to Q R 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
44. P to K Kt 3rd	K R P takes P
45. K R P takes P	K Kt P takes P
46. K Kt P takes P	K to K Kt 3rd
47. R to Q R 5th	R to Q B 4th
48. R to Q R 6th	R to Q B 6th
49. R takes Q P (ch)	K to K R 4th
50. R to Q 2nd	K to K Kt 5th
51. R to K Kt 2nd (ch)	K to K B 6th
52. R to K Kt 5th	R to Q B 4th
53. R to K R 5th	K takes K P
54. R to K R 4th	K to K B 6th

And Black gave up the game.

GAME VI.

(Philidor's Defence.)

White (Mr. M.)	Black (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd

(It appears strange that so shrewd a player as Mr. Harrwitz does not vary his defence; though it must be admitted, we fear, that, as far as our knowledge of the opening extends, there is no perfectly satisfactory answer to the first player's move of P to K 4th. At one time the Sicilian defence, P to Q B 4th, was deemed a sound one, but subsequent analysis has shaken faith in that as well as in the P to K 3rd.)

3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. Q takes P	K Kt to K B 3rd

(This turns out more objectionable than—4. Q Kt to Q B 3rd.)

5. P to K 5th	

(Not one of the least of Mr. Morphy's accomplishments is his profound knowledge of all the openings. There does not appear to be a single début in which he is not thoroughly versed.)

5.	P takes P
6. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q
7. K Kt takes P	Q B to K 3rd
8. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	K B to Q 3rd
9. K Kt to Q B 4th	Q B takes Kt
10. K B takes B	K R to K sq (ch)
11. Q B to K 3rd	K to K 2nd
12. Castles on Q side	P to Q R 3rd
13. Q B to K Kt 5th	

(Poor Black has no peace: every move of his adversary is an attack upon one point or other.)

13.	Q Kt to Q 2nd
14. Kt to K 4th	P to K R 3rd
15. Q B takes Kt (ch)	Kt takes B
16. Kt takes B	P takes Kt
17. K R to K sq (ch)	K to K B sq
18. R takes R (ch)	Kt takes R

White (Mr. M.)	Black (Mr. H.)
19. B to Q 5th	R to Q Kt sq
20. B to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd
21. P to Q B 3rd	K to K 2nd
22. R to K sq (ch)	K to K B sq

(He dare not leave his K B P on account of White playing B to Q 5th again.)

23. K to Q B 2nd	Kt to Q B 2nd
24. K to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
25. K to Q R 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd

(Checking with the Kt at Q B 4th, and then playing P to Q R 4th, would apparently have been more to the purpose.)

26. P to Q Kt 4th	K to K 2nd
27. R to K 3rd	K to Q 2nd
28. B to Q 5th	P to K R 4th
29. P to K R 4th	R to K sq
30. K to Q Kt 2nd	R to K Kt sq
31. R to K B 3rd	K to K 2nd
32. P to Q R 4th	P to Q R 4th
33. B takes Kt	K takes B
34. K to Q B 4th	P to K Kt 4th
35. K to Q Kt 5th	P takes Q Kt P
36. Q B P takes P	P takes K R P
37. K takes P	R to Q Kt sq (ch)
38. K to Q R 5th	K to Q 4th
39. R to Q 3rd (ch)	K to Q B 5th
40. R takes Q P	R takes Q Kt P
41. R to Q 4th (ch)	

(Capitally played. The game is now won by force.)

41.	K takes R
42. K takes R	P to K B 4th
43. P to K B 4th	K to K 6th
44. P to Q R 5th	K to K B 7th
45. P to Q R 6th	K takes K Kt P
46. P to Q R 7th	P to K R 6th
47. P "Queens" (ch)	K to K Kt sq
48. Q to K B 3rd	

And Black resigns (*a*)

(*a*) Because, if—

48.	P to K R 7th
49. Q to K Kt 6th (ch)	K to R sq
50. K to Q B 4th	P to K R 8th
51. Q takes P at K R 4th	K to Kt sq
52. K to Q 5th	P "Queens"
53. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q
54. K to K 5th, and wins	

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SACRED MUSIC, in 1s. Books, with accompaniments for the Organ or Pianoforte; either book by post 14 stamps. Wade's Eight Selected Anthems, full vocal score; Westrop's 100 Psalms and Hymns, for one or three voices; Westrop's Sabbath Bell, for four voices; Sabbath School Choir, for three voices; Carmina Sacra, all solos. Each book contains 100 Psalms and Hymns. 100 Selected Chants, by the best composers, with the Canticles, Psalms of David, &c., all pointed. 100 Voluntaries for the Organ or Harmonium, by Rink. Cloth editions, 1s. 6d.; post-free, 20 stamps.
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PIANOS.—OETZMANN and PLUMB'S new Patent STUDIO PIANOFORTE, 6¾ Octaves, prices ranging from under £20; and their new Model Drawing-room Pianoforte, equal in tone and touch to the finest Semi-Grand, prices from 33 Guineas; are only to be had in London at 56, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; and of all the principal country Musicsellers.

MUSICAL BOX DEPOT, 54, Cornhill, London, for the sale of SWISS MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, made by the celebrated Messrs. Nicole (Frères), of Geneva. Large sizes, four airs, 14 in. long, £4; six airs, 18 in. long, £6 6s.; eight airs, 20 in. long, £8; and 12 airs, 20½ in. long, £12 12s. Containing selections from the most eminent composers, including popular, national, and operatic airs, together with hymns and other sacred music. Also a variety of Swiss musical snuffboxes, playing two tunes, 14s. 6d. and 18s.; three tunes, 30s.; and four tunes, 40s. each. Printed Lists of Tunes &c., may be had gratis and post-free on application.

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A splendid Velvet, quilted with Satin throughout, worth 3½ guineas. The most exquisite Mantle ever imported, 4 guineas.
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For country orders, size of waist and round the shoulders is required.
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Neat, chaste patterns; new, for autumn wear; made with a very pretty Jacket. A fresh importation from Paris every Wednesday. For country orders, length of skirt and round the shoulders required.
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An exceedingly rich velvet.
The shape worn by the Empress Eugenie.
The most becoming Jacket ever produced.
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A PERFECT LADY'S DRESS, at a singularly low Price.
A simple check, in all the fashionable colours: the material is Cashmere, with rich ducape side trimming in French Blue, Nut Brown, Violet, Black, and the New Green, edged with Velvet.
The skirt is lined throughout, the material for bodice included, price 14s. 9d. If with our new-shaped Jacket, made and elaborately trimmed with velvet, 18s. 6d. complete. Scarfs with ribbon bow behind, 3s. 10½d.
Drawings and Patterns post-free.
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IMPORTANT SALE OF AUTUMN SILKS.
The entire Stock of an eminent Silk Manufacturer (Just bought for cash, by BEECH and BERRALL, THE BEEHIVE, 63, and 64, Edgware-road, London, W.), will be offered at greatly Reduced Prices, on Monday next and following days;
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Former Prices 42s., 63s., 78s. 6d., 4½ and 5½ guineas.
The new Checked, Striped, Bayadère, and Glacé Silks, 18s. 6d., 23s. 6d., 27s. 6d., to 39s. 6d. the Dress;
Former Prices, 25s. 6d., 38s. 6d., 45s. 6d., and 3 guineas.
*** Patterns for Inspection postage-free.
N.B. Also, Black and Half-mourning Ditto, in great variety, at the same Reduced Prices.

LEWIS and ALLANBY have just bought a large lot of the richest LYONS SILKS, with flounces of Brocaded Velvet, at prices which will enable them to sell them at little more than half the real value.
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VALENCIENNES LACE. The latest imitation, made with genuine linen thread, scarcely to be distinguished from the real French. Samples post-free.
BAKER and DOWDEN
17 and 18, Upper Eaton-street, Eaton-square, W.

SILKS, Rich, Striped, Plain, and Checked Glacé, at 22s. 6d. per Dress of 12 yards—well worth the attention of Families. Patterns sent free by post. Also Patterns and Prices of Household Linens of the best fabrics. JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., 9, Ludgate-hill. Established upwards of 50 years.

EIDER-DOWN PETTICOATS and QUILTS. W. H. BATSON respectfully invite Ladies to inspect their New Stock of EIDER-DOWN QUILTS, Petticoats, and Imperial Coverlets.—1, Maddox-street, Regent-street.

FASHIONABLE AUTUMN DRESS, of Cashmere Check, lined throughout, with rich Ducape side trimming in all colours, edged with Velvet, and material for Bodice, 14s. 9d.
Made up with our New Self-expanding Jacket, the Dress complete, 18s. 6d.
Scarf to match, 3s. 6d. extra.
Post-office Orders payable to William Boyce.
The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

THE SHEPHERD-CHECK FLOUNCED DRESS, with SCARF.
This fashionable dress, made up in all colours, lined and richly trimmed with velvet, with material for bodice, price 14s. 9d.; with our new Paris Jacket, made and trimmed to correspond, 18s. 6d. the Dress complete.
If with Scarf to match, 3s. 6d. extra.
Drawing and Patterns post-free.
For country orders, size round the shoulders and waist, with the length of skirt.
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JOUVIN'S REAL ALPINE KID GLOVES! The most beautiful to be procured at any price!!!
VERY BEST QUALITY, 1s. 6d. per pair!!!
In every size and colour, for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.
Jouvin's Clear White Alpine Kid Gloves, 1s. 6d., for evening wear.
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Jouvin's New Gauntlet Alpine Kid Gloves, 2s. 6d., in every colour.
We are the original and only Agents in Europe appointed by Mons. Jouvin for the sale of his CELEBRATED ALPINE KID GLOVES.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED!!!
Address, RUMBELL and OWEN, 77 and 78, Oxford-street, London.
N.B. A Sample Pair forwarded by post for two extra stamps.

SCOTT ADIE'S Guinea Waterproof CLOAKS and JACKETS, suited for the Sea and Continental Travelling, in all the Scotch colours.
SCOTT ADIE, 115, Regent-street (corner of Vigo-street).

CORSETS AND PETTICOATS.—Ladies, before making your purchases visit GEORGE ROBERTS'S Show-rooms, containing 500 real Linsey-woolsey and patent steel Petticoats, from 5s. 6d.; and 5000 pairs of Stays, from 2s. 6d., to choose from. Private fitting-rooms. Country orders promptly executed at the largest and cheapest Stay Warehouses in the world.
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PATTERNS of SILKS, &c., sent post-free to any part of the World.
Ladies residing in the Country or abroad will save 50 per cent in purchasing their Walking, Evening, and Wedding Dresses, Family Mourning, India Outfits, &c.,
by writing for Patterns of the New Autumn and Winter Fabrics, to KING and CO., Regent-street, London.

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Fine French Merinos, all wool,
10s. 6d. the Full Dress.
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Watered, Checked, and Brocaded,
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NEW MANTLES and JACKETS at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.
Cloth and Tweed Jackets, from 7s. 6d.
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Glacé Silks,
£1 1s. 6d. the Full Dress.
Widows' Silks,
£1 15s. 6d.
Flounced Silks,
£2 2s. 6d.
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£2 18s. 6d.
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Address to KING and CO., Regent-street, London.

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Patterns sent post-free.
Striped and Checked Silks,
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£1 15s. 6d.
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Three-flounced Silks,
£2 2s. 6d.
Two-flounced Silks,
£2 18s. 6d.
Velvet-flounced Silks,
£5 10s. 0d.
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£2 18s. 6d.
And Lyons Silk Velvets,
7s. 6d. per yard.
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MOURNING ORDERS, at PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE.
The most reasonable prices are charged, and the wear of every article guaranteed.
SKIRTS, trimmed deeply with Crape, from 30s. upwards to the richest quality, with MANTLES and BONNETS to match.
Families would effect a Great Saving by sending their orders direct to this warehouse.
Mourning of every description kept ready made, and dispatched free to any part of town or country at a moment's notice
DRESSMAKING at very moderate charges.
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PATTERNS POST-FREE of all the NEW AUTUMN SILKS.
Checked, Striped, and Plaid Silks, at £1 5s. 9d. the Full Dress.
Rich Bayadère Bars, in all the New Colours, at £1 9s. 6d. the Full Dress.
The Tartans and New Fancy Plaids, at £1 9s. 6d. the Full Dress.
Brocades, Gros de Naples Bars, Jasper Plaids, &c., at £1 15s. 9d. the Full Dress.
A very extensive and varied assortment of Cheap Flounced Silk Robes. Patterns Post-free.
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MOURNING BONNETS
A very elegant variety, from 10s. 6d. to 30s.
At PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 103, Oxford-street, London.

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Also, New Patterns, in stripes and figures.
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THE CASHMERE ROYALE.—PETER ROBINSON has the honour to announce that he is the sole Agent for the New Cloth (a German manufacture), so highly approved, and much admired for its beautiful and novel texture and its moderate price, it being cheaper than the French. Patterns free.
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CHRISTENING ROBES, 2½ Guineas.
Babies' Cloaks, 1 Guinea.
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Mrs. W. G TAYLOR.

BABIES' BERCEAUNETTES, 2½ Guineas.
Baskets to match, 1 Guinea.
Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, 53, Baker-street.

MARRIAGE OUTFITS.
Cotton Hosiery, 2s. 6d.
White Dressing Gowns. One Guinea.
Real Balbriggan Hosiery.
Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, 53, Baker-street.

LADIES' RIDING TROUSERS, Chamois Leather, with black feet.
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LINSEY RIDING HABITS for LITTLE GIRLS, at 2½ Guineas.
Ladies' Riding Habits, 5½ to 8 Guineas.
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LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT. Established in 1778.
BABIES' BASSINETS, Trimmed and Furnished
Ready for use, are sent home free of carriage
BABIES' BASKETS
Trimmed and Furnished to correspond.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, GRACECHURCH-ST., LONDON, E.C.
Descriptive Lists, with Prices, sent free by post.

Sent post-free, Descriptive Lists of COMPLETE SETS OF BABY LINEN, which are sent home throughout the kingdom free of carriage.
UNDERCLOTHING FOR HOME, INDIA, AND THE COLONIES for Ladies' and Children of all ages.

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ROBERTSHAW, 100, OXFORD-STREET.
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S WINTER HOSIERY, of every description and quality, in Lambswool, Merino, Fleecy Hosiery, and Spun Silk, manufactured into Under-waistcoats, Drawers, Union Dresses, Spencers, &c. Devonshire Knit Lambswool Petticoats, the lightest yet warmest article made, and especially adapted for invalids, or any that require warmth without much weight.
Printed Flannel Dressing Gowns, elegantly trimmed, lined throughout, and full skirt, 37s. 6d.
Wedding and India Outfits executed in a superior manner, combining first-class taste with excellence of materials and economy.

GLOVES! GLOVES!! GLOVES!!!
The Best Alpine Kid, 1s. 6d. Pair.
The Best Grenoble Kid, 2s., or 1 Guinea the Dozen,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
Black, White, and Coloured.
A Sample Pair sent by post for 2 extra stamps.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (corner of Maddox-sstreet).

3000 DOZEN VERY BEST PARIS KID GLOVES,
All at 2s. 7½d. Pair, or 31s. the Dozen; usual price, 2s. 3d.,
Black, White, and Coloured.
A Sample Pair for 2 extra stamps.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (corner of Maddox-street).

GAUNTLET GLOVES!!!
The Best Dogskin, Cape, Reindeer, and Paris Kid, 2s. 9d. Pair.
A Sample by post for 4 extra stamps.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (corner of Maddox street).

PEACE WITH CHINA!! The Treaty of Tsien-tsin has already opened an extraordinary means of export to the Chinese manufacturers.
BAKER and CRISP are just in receipt of several cases of CHINA and MANILLA GRASS HANDKERCHIEFS (for ladies' wear), of an entirely new and exquisitely fine material, at prices varying from 2s. 9d. to 5s 6d. the Half-dozen. These, in addition to nearly 100,000 French Cambric Handkerchiefs, in every conceivable variety, just consigned by the agents of a French bankrupt, form one of the most unusual opportunities to effect the greatest bargains ever offered. Goods that were one, two, and three guineas per dozen, will be sold for 9s. 6d., 15s. 6d., and 25s. the dozen. Also, 1600 odd, hemmed and stitched, slightly soiled, at 1s., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 9d. each.
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RICH FRENCH MOIRE ANTIQUE DRESSES, in all the most beautiful colours for Autumn, 29s. 6d. the Robe,
Equal in appearance and wear to any five-guinea dress.
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THE NEW MOHAIRS!!! Tartan Poplins, Linseys, Zenana Cloths, &c., &c., from 8½d. yard.
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INITIAL and CHRISTIAN NAME HANDKERCHIEFS.
Every Initial on Fine French Cambric, 1s. 6d. each; 8s. 6d. half-dozen
White Embroidered Christian Names, 1s. each, post-free.
Chintz Embroidered, Ingrain Colours, 1s. 6d. each, post-free.
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CLOTH JACKETS, 10s. 6d. Elegant Muslin Jackets,
Beautifully Trimmed with Lace and Ribbon, 10s. 6d. each.
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LADIES' SUPERIOR UNDER-CLOTHING. Mrs. HISCOCK'S Economical Lists forwarded anywhere free
Wedding Outfits, £10 10s.
Outfit to the East Indies, £20.
54, Regent-street, Quadrant.

BABY LINEN.—Mrs. HISCOCK'S Complete Lists, at the lowest possible charges, forwarded free. All parcels into the country carriage-free.—54, Regent-street, Quadrant

LADIES' ELEGANT FLANNEL MORNING DRESSES—In Scarlet, Crimson, China-Blue, Sky, Pink, Claret, Cerise, Grey, Maroon, &c. &c.—trimmed with Flannel Shawl Bordering and Silk Girdle, 30s. Patterns free, with description and directions for measurement.—Mrs. HISCOCK, 54, Regent-street.

AUTUMN NOVELTIES at COMPTON HOUSE.
NEW SMALL PATTERN SILKS,
2s. 3d. to 2s. 11d. yard.
ROB ROY AND SHEPHERD PLAID SILKS,
with no admixture of cotton, 31s 6d. the Dress.
TWO AND THREE FLOUNCED SILKS,
2½ Guineas.
MOIRE ANTIQUES in BLACK and COLOURS
the richest qualities, 4½ Guineas
(usual price 6½ Guineas).
FRENCH MERINOS,
The prices lower than ever known before.
NEW MANTLES and SHAWLS,
All the latest designs from Paris.
500 Cloth Jackets, 6s. 11d. to 12s. 6d.
WATERPROOF CLOAKS,
12s. to 21s.
LINSEY WOOLSEY ROBES and Robes à Quille, 12s. 6d.
Patterns sent free to all parts of the world.
SEWELL and CO., Compton House, Frith-street.

LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS and RIDING JACKETS, Gentlemen's Overcoats and Inverness Capes. Patterns of material and prices sent post-free.—J. E. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury.

IMPORTANT to LADIES requiring ready-made LINEN of first-rate material and sewing, at most moderate prices. Books of Prices, &c., free by post, by addressing "Ladies' Department."—WHITELOCK and SON, Outfitters, 186, Strand.
N.B.—Opposite the Church, near Somerset House

PROVIDE for a RAINY DAY.—BERDOE'S UNIVERSAL CAPES are not only impervious to rain, and ventilating, but intended for general use at all times. Their extensive sale is their best recommendation.—WALTER BERDOE, 96, New Bond-street, and 69, Cornhill (N.B. North side).

Fly me, try me;
Prove, ere you deny me.—Midas.

REFORM YOUR TAILORS' BILLS.—DOUDNEY and SONS' GUINEA YORK TWEED CLOAKS, for Ladies and Gentlemen, water (not air) proof, same shape as worn by the Queen.—Doudney and Sons, Tailors to the Royal Family, 17, Old Bond-street; 25, Burlington Arcade; 49, Lombard-street. Established 1784.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH
are indispensable to Personal Attraction, and to Health and Longevity by the proper mastification of food.
ROWLANDS' ODONTO, OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,
compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in Improving and Beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and in rendering the Breath sweet and Pure. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of Incipient Decay, and Polishes and Preserves the Enamel, to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness.
As the most efficient and fragrant aromatic purifier of the Breath, Teeth, and Gums, ever known, ROWLANDS' ODONTO has, for a long series of years, occupied a distinguished place at the Toilets of the Sovereigns and the Nobility throughout Europe; while the general demand for it at once announces the favour in which it is universally held. Price 2s. 9d. per box.
CAUTION.—The words "ROWLANDS' ODONTO" are on the label, and "A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton-garden," engraved on the Government stamp affixed on each box. Sold by them and by Chemists and Perfumers.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION.—By her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.—Mr. B. BETHELL, Surgeon-Dentist, 38, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, possesses a Patent Apparatus for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by congelation, without chloroform, simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility. Mr Bethell guarantees with this invaluable patent perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so dreaded. He continues to supply his Incorrodible Mineral Teeth of unrivalled beauty, which are fixed on the most tender gums without spring wires or any fastening, ensuring to the wearer the greatest comfort and durability, with perfect articulation and mastication, the chemically-prepared white and gum-coloured Indiarubber, as a lining to the ordinary gold and bone frame, by which all sharp edges are avoided, and secures softness and flexibility to the mouth and gums, with increased suction and a perfect fit, so that the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth. Decayed teeth stopped with the white enamel cement. Consultations free.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for AUSTRALIA, in good or inferior condition.—Mr. and Mrs JOHN ISAACS, 319 and 320, Strand (opposite Somerset House), continue to give the highest price in Cash for Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Clothes, Regimentals, Underclothing, Boots, Books, Jewellery, and all Miscellaneous Property. Letters for any day or distance punctually attended to. Parcels sent from the country, either large or small, the utmost value returned by Post-office order the same day. Reference, London and Westminster Bank. Established 49 years.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Beak-street Regent-street, W.; or, parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash immediately remitted. Established 1820.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Regimentals, &c., for Exportation. Highest cash price given. N.B. Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their residences by Mr. or Mrs. DAVIS, 46, Marylebone-lane; or 4, A, Duke-street, Manchester-square, W. Parcels sent, Post-office orders remitted same day.—N.B. Jewellery, Diamonds, Plate, Old Lace, Coins, &c., Bought and Sold.



TURNING THE FIRST TURF OF THE CEYLON RAILWAY.

INAUGURATION OF THE CEYLON RAILWAY.

The ceremony of cutting the first turf of the Ceylon Railway, which we here illustrate, was performed on the 3rd of last August by his Excellency Sir Henry Ward, the Governor of the Island. The gentleman standing at the wheelbarrow with the blade of the mammotie (hoe or spade) resting on his arm is Sir Henry Ward. Next on his left is General Lockyer; to his left is Mr. W. T. Doyne, the chief resident engineer; and the gentleman in uniform immediately behind Mr. Doyne is Mr. G. Cumming, the Railway Company's agent in Ceylon. Immediately to the Governor's right is the Bishop of Colombo; and near him are several members of the Legislative Council of Ceylon. This Engraving, and the accompanying View of the east end of the tent in which the banquet on the occasion was held, are from photographs by Mr. Parting, taken especially for this Journal.

We abbreviate from the Ceylon newspapers, chiefly from the *Observer*, the following particulars of the ceremony—an Oriental scene tempered by the Western element:—

"The number of carriages that passed into the inclosure from three to six p.m. could not have been less than four hundred; and the number of spectators, in cluding the masses of natives who crowded the surrounding cinnamon-gardens, or climbed the scattered trees to obtain a better view, could not have fallen short of from five to six thousand. Of this number probably some three hundred to four hundred were European ladies and gentlemen. Until the hour of the Governor's arrival, the scattered and animated groups found pleasant and engrossing employment in walking about, and examining and commenting upon the arrangements. The centre of attraction was, of course, the magnificent bungalow, now fully dressed in richest verdure, studded with gorgeous flowers, and waving with flags inside and out. Small flags bearing the watchwords —'Railways,' 'Telegraphs,' 'Roads,' 'Civilisation,' 'Progress,' &c., were hung profusely around the building; while 'God bless Queen Victoria,' in illuminated letters, was conspicuous at the upper end. The tables, from the oval daïs at the top, intended for the Governor and the leaders of society, and down through the building, were prepared and elegantly laid out.

"Outside the building, and opposite its entrance, were the flag-staff, indicating the spot where the turf was to be cut—a skeleton platform showing the height and slope of the proposed embankment—and in front of all the gently-inclined plank known in 'navvy' parlance as the tip. The yards of the flagstaff were alive with bunting; the Royal standard was ready to be hoisted at the mast-head when the representative of Royalty arrived; the Artillery stood with their guns and portfires ready, with all the emphasis of sound, to announce the commencement of the great undertaking; the guard of honour of the 50th and the Ceylon Rifles, with the colours of the former regiment and the bands of both, were drawn up ready to receive the Governor with the salute due to his rank. The scene, in truth, was a rare combination of the primitive elements of humanity and of the representatives of progress and of power—of rule, firm, but gentle and beneficent. Shortly after five the Governor's equipage dashed up; the strains of the bands announced his Excellency's arrival; the military presented arms and saluted; and the spectators began to arrange themselves for a sight of the ceremony. The Governor and the leading officials, accompanied by the heads of the railway staff, then formed in procession at the building, and advanced towards the flagstaff, Captain Cumming bearing the silvered and ebony-handled mammotie, destined to cut the first sod. Arrived at the spot, the mammotie, bearing an inscription commemorative of the event, was handed to his Excellency, and Bishop Chapman implored the Divine blessing on the work about to be commenced. Immediately on the conclusion of these prayers, his Excellency Sir Henry Ward cut the first turf, which he deposited in a wheelbarrow of polished satinwood and ebony. Mr. Doyne then, amidst the roar of the artillery and the cordial cheers of the spectators, wheeled the barrow up the incline, and tipped over the turf at the top 'with the art of a navvy and the air of a prince of engineers.'

"The opening ceremony thus auspiciously completed, the guests adjourned to the bungalow, and, about half-past six, sat down to a banquet which, for elegance and abundance, was the theme of universal praise. The scene, when six hundred persons of all classes, Europeans and Orientals, were seated in the vast building, with the radiated flags of many nations at one end and the grand curtain of the sky visible through the other, the interior being bright with lamps and beaming eyes and cheerful faces, was interesting and animated in the extreme. The banquet concluded, the toasts and the speaking commenced, each toast being followed by an appropriate air.



ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, BIRMINGHAM.—SEE PAGE 344.

"The first toast, 'The Queen,' was proposed by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Sir C. J. M'Carthy; and was responded to with all the honours by the vast and loyal assembly, who had frequently interrupted the speaker in his eloquent address by the most hearty cheers. Mr. C. P. Layard, Government Agent for the Western Province, then proposed 'The Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal family,' which was also rapturously received. The Queen's Advocate, the Hon. H. B. Thomson, Esq., then proposed 'The Army and Navy;' General Lockyer returning thanks in a happy and soldier-like speech. Hailed by the most tremendous and enthusiastic cheering, the Governor then proposed the toast of the evening, 'Success to the Ceylon Railway.'" We much regret that we cannot afford space for Sir Henry's excellent address, in which he vividly depicted the great good which had already been achieved in Ceylon, and drew a bright augury of its future. The Chief Justice, Sir C. Rowe, then proposed the Governor's health; and his Excellency's reply, a most felicitous one, was loudly cheered. Other toasts were given and duly responded to; and thus happily terminated a day which will long be remembered in Ceylon."



INAUGURATION OF THE CEYLON RAILWAY: EAST END OF THE BANQUET BUNGALOW.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by George C. Leighton, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, October 9, 1858.